

Margaret

GEOGRAPHY COMPENDIZ'D;
OR, THE
World Survey'd :
BEING A
SYSTEM
OF
GEOGRAPHY,
DESCRIBING
All the EMPIRES, KINGDOMS
and DOMINIONS of the Earth.

VOLUME I.

CONTAINING
An Introduction to Geography; And a
Description of EUROPE.

Collected from the most approv'd writers on that subject
For the USE of the Marquess of DOUGLASS,
By M. S.^r M. A.

* *Matthias Symson.*

Εχει ὅ τινα καὶ θεωρίαν ἔ παύλιον ἢ τὴ γεωγραφίας
περὶ μαθησεία Strab.

EDINBURGH.

Sold by Mr. Henry Knox and John Vallance. 1702

BOOKS FOR THE
WORLD'S FAIR
1893

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TO THE
NOBLE and ILLUSTRIOUS,
ARCHIBALD
Marquess of **DOUGLASS,**

Earl of **ANGUS,**
Lord **ABERNETHY, PRES-**
TOUN, BUNCKLE & JED-
BURGH-FORREST, &c.

Chief of the Famous, and Valliant Name of
DOUGLAS.

My Lord,

TR A V E L is so great an Advantage to
young Noblemen, that they are scarce
reck'ned accomplish'd who have not
spent some time therein: For, tho' the best
way of educating a Scholar be in an Universi-
ty; yet the best way of improving a Noble-
man, is to send him abroad: because Specu-
lation being the main end of the one, it can
best be attain'd in privat; but Action being
the grand design of the other, the surest way
to become eminent therein, is to take a View
of the World, which being a vast Theatre
whereon all things are acted, cannot be but
extremely pleasant, as well as profitable, to be
beheld.

Of

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Of all the parts of the World, Europe being the most civiliz'd; and consequently the surveying thereof more accomplishing than the surveying of any of the other parts, is the reason why I have first describ'd it, for the Use of Your Lordship, who are a Nobleman of such pregnant Parts, and to whom GOD hath given such rare Enduements, that your Lordship may be said to exceed all others of the same age, as much in the Sharpness of your Witt, as in the Dignity, Grandeur, and Magnificence of your Noble and Illustrious Family: yet this is not in the least to divert Your Lordship from Travelling over any part of it, when You arrive to a fuller Age; but, in the mean time, to give Your Lordship a Fore-tast of the Description of these Countries, before You personally view them: and to testify how glad I am to get an Opportunity whereby I might be serviceable to the Noble, Antient and Heroick House of DOUGLASS, and to subscribe myself,

Most Noble Marquesse,

Your Lordships most humble
and obedient Servant,

Matthias Symson.

T H E
P R E F A C E.

TH^O Geography is a Science, so pleasant and useful to all sorts of Men: and its Excellencies such, and so well blaz'd by most Writers on this subject; that it would be but indiscretion to Repeat, and Vanity to add to what they have already said. Yet many are discourag'd from the Study of it, at the very first Aspect of their bulky Books, and vast Volumes, without reading which, some presume a Competent Knowledge in this Science cannot be attained, and, at most, will only be at the Pains to read Descriptions of such Kingdoms, as they hear are more famous, or of these places where they have some Commerce or other Business; being content to sit down in Ignorance of all other parts of this habitable Glob: Nay such is the Sloth, Negligence, or what worse, of a great part of Mankind, that, in these many Ages of Years, they know not, as yet, beyond a few Leagues off their own Habitation.

This was the the Reason that induc'd several (both at Home and Abroad) to reduce this Mountain, as it were, unto a Mole-Hill; by

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containing the whole Body of Geography within the compendious Volumns of a few Sheets.

But altho' Compendes, for the most part, excel in Brevity & Perspicuity; and are generally free from the Prolixity, and tedious Digressions of greater Volumns; yet in very many things they are far inferiour: They only contain a System of the New Geography, with very little or nothing of the Old; as, more particularly, There is but a bare mention of the Ancient Names, without the reason why they were abolish'd, and new ones Substituted in their place, *Nova Gentium Nomina (says Seneca) extinctis Nominibus prioribus, oriuntur.* For the most part they wholly pass by many famous Places, now either Ruinous or desolat, tho', of Old, very Remarkable. There is but, at most, a very slender Account of what eminent Persons, renowned either for Arts or Arms, such and such Countries produc'd; Generally, there is only a Description of the present Extent, Divisions, &c. of most Countries; and the present Trade, Wealth, and Strength, not only of Cities, but even of Nations and Kingdoms, which very much differ from what they were some Centuries ago; every Age producing new Conquests, (or some other alteration) whereby many formerly potent and flourishing States are swallow'd up by a Conquerour, and annex'd to his other Dominions

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ons: Many Notable Cities are now almost desolate, and several Villages are become Cities of the first Rank; So that it was no ill Observe of Velleius Paterculus, Quemadmodum Urbium Imperiorumq;, ita & Gentium nunc floret Fortuna, nunc fenescit, nunc interiit. Scarce is there any account of the establish'd Laws of the Land, and but a small hint at the Power & Nature of the Courts of Judicature; The Genius & Manners of the Inhabitants may be said to be wholly omitted; and nothing at all as to the Natural History either of Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Serpents, or Insects, &c. or of the wonders of Nature or Art: with many other things, which cannot be contain'd within the narrow compass of a Compend; Neither are all these found in any one Volumn, tho' 'twere to be wish'd there were such a General Geography as might not only give account of these afore-nam'd, but also of many other Remarkable things.

In this Encheiridion I've endeavour'd to give such a short, yet plain and easie View of this whole Science, which (as the most compleatly compendious Mr. Eachard says) is the only one that comes under the Capacity of all Mankind, That it may be understood at first Reading without the assistance of a Tutor.

To the end it may be better understood, I've prefix'd an Introduction, explaining the Terms

of Art, &c. which contains nothing but what's necessary, with as great Perspicuity and Exactness, as a Design of being equally free'd of too slender a Brevity, or ov'r tedious a Prolixity, cou'd allow.

And not only is there an account of the Old and New Names, Situation, Bounds, Dimensions, Divisions, &c. and such as are more purely Geographical; but also, to make it the more entertaining, of the Governments, Manners, Religions, Languages, &c. of the Inhabitants: which are rather Historical.

To which is added, A Description of such Places as are not yet well Discover'd, (for the most part contain'd within the Polar Circles) usually called *Terræ incognitæ*. Concluding, (that there may be a full Description of this Terr-aqueous Glob) with an Appendix of Hydrography, which gives a short account of all the most noted Oceans, Seas, Streights, Bays, Lakes, and Rivers, &c. All which may be sufficient to Form such a general Idea of Geography, as to lay a Foundation for a greater Structure, or serve for an Introduction to the most full accounts.

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A N

INTRODUCTION T O GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY is a Science which teacheth the Description of the Earth; It comprehends *Chorography*, which is a Description of some Country or Kingdom, or any particular Province in them; and *Topography*, which is a Description of lesser places, as Cities, Castles, Mountains, &c.

The Earth is considered (not Philosophically, for one of the vulgarly enumerated Four Elements, but) as a Spherical Body, which contains not only *Land*: but also *Water*, the Description whereof is usually termed **HYDROGRAPHY**.

The *Land* is Divided into [1st] *Continents*, which are vast Tracts of Ground, containing many Nations, not separated by the Water. [2] *Islands* (which are but little Continents) are smaller pieces of Land surrounded with Water, as *Britain*, *Ireland*, *Sicily*, &c. [3] *Peninsula's* or *Chersonesus's* are pieces of Land almost surrounded with Water, as *Jutland*, *Morea*, &c. [4] *Isthmus* is that small Tract, or Neck

as

as 'twere, of Land that joyns a Peninsula to a Continent or Island, as *Darian, Zues, &c.* [5]

A *Promontory* is a space of Land extended out into the Sea, whose outmost point is called a *Cape*, as *Cape Nordt, Cape of Good Hope, &c.*

The Land is also divided into *Mountains, Valleys, Desarts, Woods, Forrests, &c.* but these being so well known, need no Description.

The *Water* is divided into [1st] *Ocean*, which is that general collection of water which boundeth the Earth on every side, call'd in Scripture *The gathering together of the Waters.* [2] *Seas*, Parts of the Ocean almost encompass'd with Land, as the *Euxine, Mediterranean, and Baltick Seas, &c.* [3] *Streights*, Narrow parts of the Water contain'd between two opposite, but not far distant shores, op'ning a passage, sometimes between one Ocean and another, between a Sea and an Ocean, or between one Sea, or Gulph, and another, as *The streights of Gibralter, Magellan, Soundt, &c.* [4] A *Lake* is a Quantity of Water wholly surrounded with Land, except where some Rivers run either into, or from it, as *Perima, Ladoga, Chiamy, &c.* [5] *Bay's*, Arms of the Sea running up into the Land; if but a little one, it is called a *Creek* or *Firth*, if a large one, a *Gulf*; as the *Gulf of Venice, Firth of Forth, &c.* Rivers, Torrents, Brooks, Fountains, Ponds, &c. need no Description.

Besides those *Real* parts, the Earth is suppos'd to be divided into several *Imaginary* ones, which were invented by Geographers for the clearer understanding of this Science; such as, the *North* and *South* POLES, which are the Extremities of the *Axis* whereon the Earth is suppos'd dayly to move about. CIRCLES, which are divided into the *Greater* and *Lesser*, the *Greater* are 4 in number, viz. I. The *Horizon*, which is either *Sensible* or *Rational*; the *Sensible* is that Circle where the Heavens and the Earth seem to meet, as far off as you can see when you turn about at Sea, or in an open Field: The *Rational* (which is parallel to the *Sensible*) is suppos'd to extend to the Orb of the Fix'd Stars, and divides the Sphere of the World into two equal parts, viz. that part we call above us from that which is under us. II. The *Meridian*, is a Circle (or, if you please, a Semicircle) which passeth from Pole to Pole, thro' the Point just above one's Head (called *Semith*, but commonly *Zenith*, and it's opposit, *Nadir*) going directly N. & S. dividing the Horizon in two equal parts; When the Sun cometh to any Meridian, all the people who live under it have Mid-day, and when he has advanc'd to the opposit Meridian, in the other Hemisphere, they have Mid-night. Tho' the Meridians be infinit (for any two E & W points have

have different Meridians) Geographers (that they might not confuse Globes or Maps with many Lines) have condescended on 36, which cut the Equator every 10 Degr. and are marked 10. 20. 30. &c. III. The *Equator* (which in the Heavens is called the *Equinoctial*) divides the Glob into two equal parts, being XC Degrees distant from either Pole; this Circle is often called, καὶ ἐξοχὴν, *The Line*. IV. The *Zodiack*, the greatest Circle in the Sphere, cuts the *Equinoctial* obliquely into two equal parts; In the middle of it is the *Ecliptick*, under which the Sun seems constantly to move, who arriving at these points wherein the *Zodiack* cuts the *Equinoctial*, (which is twice a Year, viz. in the beginning of γ being the 11 of *March*, and in the beginning of ♊ or the 12 of *September*) the Days and Nights are alike long. The former two Circles are call'd *Moveable*, as not having allways the same position, and therefore cannot be marked in Maps, but in Globes the (rational) *Horizon* is represented by a Wooden, and the *Meridian* by a Brasen Circle. The other two are called *Immoveable*, as having allways the same place, and are described upon the Surfaces both of Globes and Maps.

The *Lesser* Circles are also Four; viz. I. & II. The two *Tropicks*, which are describ'd by these points of the *Ecliptick* that are furthest distant

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stant from the Equator, viz. $23\frac{1}{2}$ Degr. They terminate the Sun's Deviation from each side of the Line; for when he advancing Northwards, arrives at the Tropick of Cancer (about June 11. when our Days are longest) does not move any further off, but for a few Days appears much about the same place (whence they are called the *Solstitial Circles*) before He sensibly seems to go Southward, towards the Tropick of Capricorn where he arrives about Dec^r. 11 (when our Days are shortest, and theirs who dwell beyond the Line, are longest) and then begins a new to turn back towards the Northern Tropick, of Cancer; whence these Circles receive the name of Tropick, viz. ἀπὸ τῆς ἐπιστροφῆς i. e. from Turning back. III & IV. The two Polar Circles, viz. The Arctick or Northern, & Antartick or Southern; each is $23\frac{1}{2}$ Degr. from its nearest Pole, and consequently $66\frac{1}{2}$ from the Equator.

All these Circles are otherways divided than into Greater and Lesser; viz. into five Parallel; The Equator, two Tropicks, and two Polar Circles: and three Not Parrallel; viz. The Horizon, Meridian and Zodiack.

Besides these, we must imagine innumerable other little Circles, called Parallels, (because Parallel to [the Equator, and] one

* *An INTRODUCTION*

another) describ'd on *Globs & Maps* every 10 *Degr.* for the readier finding of the *Latitude*.

Each of these Circles is divided into 360 equal parts, call'd *Degrees*; every Degree contains 60 *Minuts*.; every Minute, 60 *Seconds*; these again as many *Thirds*. and so on: A Degree contains about 50 *Scots*, or 60 *Italian Miles*, in the Greater Circles: but Counting from the Equator, among the *Parallels*, and lesser Circles, they turn Gradually less, (because any of these being less than the Equator, and divided also into 360 equal parts or Degrees; the 360th part of any of them must be less than the 360th part of the Equator,) and at any of the Poles, where all the lines (dividing these Circles into 360 parts) meet, a Degree is nothing at all.

Of these Circles, are form'd *Zones*, *Climes*, *Longitude* and *Latitude* of Places, &c.

ZONES are certain Broad Circles encompassing the *Glob* like a Belt, included between two lesser nominate *Circles*; *Geographers* ordinarily Reckon five, viz. One *Torrid*, which lies between the two *Tropicks*; The Equator divides it into two equal parts, so it may be called two *Torrid Zones*, the one on this side, and the other beyond the Equator; This was thought uninhabitable by the Ancients, by reason of the Scorching Heat
of

of the Sun, who always moves within it: as also were the two *Frigid*, which are included within the two Polar Circles, because of the extream Cold, and long Darknes, but these have been found mistakes long since by the improvement of Navigation & Commerce; only the two *Temperate*, which lye between the Polars and Tropicks, were by them Accounted habitable, whence *Ovid. Met. Lib. I.*

*Quarum qua media est, non est habitabilis assu;
Nix tegit alta duas; totidem inter utramq; locavit,
Temperiemq; dedit, mixtâ cum frigore flammâ.*

A *CLIME* or *Climate* is a space of Earth, contain'd between two *Parallels* (call'd *Artificial Parallels*, because they shew the difference of the *Artificial Days*) or three lesser *Innominate Circles*; it serves to distinguish the length and shortness of Days thro'out the whole Earth; For under the Equator, the Days are just 12 hours long; but after, in every Climate, they encrease half an hour; In the first Clime the longest Day is 12 hours & an half; in the second, 13 hours; in the third, 13 hours & an half, and where the Day is 14 hours long, it is the fourth Clime, and so on; each Climate has its longest Day half an hour longer than the former (or that one which is immediatly nearer the Equator than it) till in the be-

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ginning of the Frigid Zone, the Tropick (or
the Sun having advanced to the Tropick)
touching the Horizon in one point, He ap-
pears altogether above it, whence it hap-
pens, that in his Diurnal Motion he does not
Set, but Glancing on the Horizon, forms a
Day of 24 Hours, (an intire Revolution of
the Sun) without any Night at all; whence
towards the Pole, the Light is no longer en-
creas'd by the addition of half hours, but of
weeks and Months; As, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Degr: within the
Polar Circle, the longest Day is a Month; at
 $3\frac{1}{2}$ Degr: two Months; 6 Deg: 50 Min: three
Months; 11 Deg: 50 Min: four Months, $17\frac{1}{2}$
Deg: five Months; and at the Pole it self,
He do's not Set for half a Year together,
but moves circularly about the Horizon.

All this must be understood of these Coun-
tries on that side of the Equator where the
Sun then moves; for under It the Days and
Nights are allways alike long; but on the
other side, they have just as short Days, and
long Nights, as they on the former side have
short Nights and long Days; till He return
back as far beyond it, and then their case is
just the other thing.

But altho' the Division of the Earth into
Zones and Climes neither was, nor ever cou'd
be of great use, yet there's been a great dale
of

of difference 'mongst antient and modern Geographers about the Distinction and diverse reckonings of the Climes; The Antients made but Seven, because they thought the Places beyond the seventh Climate (which were then scarce discover'd). were uninhabitable; They gave them Names from the principal Places that lay under the Middle Parallel of each Clime; The First from *Meroe*, an Island encompass'd with the River *Nile*, they call'd *δια Μεση*; the second from *Syene* a City of Egypt, *δια Συενης*, &c. and the Southern Climes correspondent to those on the North Side of the Line, they denoted by the addition of the Preposition *αντι*, as *αντι δια Μεση*, i. e. *Opposite to the Clime whose Middle passeth thro' Meroe*. From the Equator to the Polar Circle, Modern Geographers reckon 24 Climes; for there, as I've already noted, the Day being 24 Hours long, which exceeds the Equinoctial Day by 12 Hours, i. e. 24 half hours, there must also be 24 Climes (seing each half hour makes a distinct one) whence, toward the Pole, there are other six, according to the number of the Months that the Light encreases, which make 30, and as many correspondent on the other side of the Equator, making 60 in all. The easiest way to know what Clime you dwell in, is to find how many hours

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hours the longest Day there, does exceed Twelve, the double of the overplus of Hours denotes the *Clime*; as at *Edinburgh* the longest Day being about 17 Hours, (which exceeds 12 by five) therefore it is in the tenth *Clime*, and 20th *Artificial Parallel*.

The *Circles* also serve to distinguish the Inhabitants, in respect to their shadows, situation, & position of these parts of the *Glob* where they dwell: such as live in *Torrid Zone* are call'd *Amphiscii* or *Ascii*, because their shadows tend both ways, one half of the Year, Southward, and the other half Northward; 2. These who inhabite the *Temperate Zones* are call'd *Heteroscii*, because their shadows tend but one way, viz. in the N. T. Z. they tend towards the North, and in the S. T. Z. towards the South. 3. And who so dwell within the *Polars* are call'd *Periscij*, as having a shadow which goes round about them, because the Sun, (who shines here for several months together) performing his Revolution in the space of 24 Hours without Rising or Setting, projects the shadow circularly, towards every point of their Horizon

1. Such as dwell under the same Meridian, and the same Points of Climes equal distant from, and on different sides of the Line, having Day and Night, but not Summer & Winter

Winter together, for whilst 'tis Spring with the one, 'tis Harvest with the other, are called *Antæci*; 2. They who inhabit the opposite Points of the same Parallel, and are equally distant from the Equator, having Summer & Winter, but not Noon & Midnight together, are call'd *Periæci*: 3. And who so inhabite Points of the Globe Diametrically opposit (as the *Antæci* & *Periæci* are) so as a Right Line drawn from the one to the other must pass thro' the Center of the Earth, differing in Seasons of the Year, length of Days, rising and setting of the Sun, are called *Antipods*.

1. They who dwell under the Equator, have both Poles in the Horizon, and the Sun and Stars rise and set at Right Angles, are said to live in a *Right* or *Direct* Sphere; They who live between the Equator and Poles, where the one Pole is elevated above, the other despers'd below the Horizon, and the Sun and Stars rise and set obliquely, are said to dwell in an *Oblique* Sphere. 3. Such as dwell under the Poles, where the Equator lies directly in, and parallel to the Horizon, and the Sun and Stars move parallel to it, are said to dwell in a *Parallel* Sphere.

The most usual way, in common discourse, to distinguish places as to their situation, is

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according to the four principal Airths or Quarters of the World : Where the Sun rises, at the Equinox, 'tis called *East*; and where he sets, *West*; the way he takes is called *South*, and its opposit *North*: betwixt these, there are others intermediat; as the point exactly betwixt the North and East is called *North-East*, that betwixt East and South, is *South-East*, that betwixt South and West is *South-West*; and that betwixt West and North is *North-West*. From these points of Heaven, the principal Winds blow : but Mariners for their greater ease, have subdivided these so as to make 32 in all, called the *Points of the Compass*; Not only do these serve to distinguish the Situation of one place from another, but even the inhabitants, who according to their Characters, look to diverse Airths; 1. *Augures*, of old, at their Sacrifices, and *Priests*, at their Prayers, usually turn'd their faces towards the East; therefore the South's on their Right hand, and the North on the left. 2. *Poets*, turn'd their faces towards the *Fortunate Islands*, Westwards, the North on the Right hand, and the South on the Left; 3. *Geographers*, who look towards the North, to find the Latitudes of places by the Elevation of that Pole, have the East on the Right hand, and the West on the Left; 4. *Astronomers*;

nomers, look Southwards, the Motion of the Celestial Bodies being best observ'd thence, the West is on their Right Hand, and the East on their Left; which gave occasion of this *Distich*,

*Ad Boream Terra; sed cæli Mensor ad Austrum:
Præco Dei Exortum videt, Occasumq; Poëta.*

If any two places lye East and West from one another, they differ in *Longitude*; if they lye North and South from one another, they differ in *Latitude*; and if they neither lye directly East and West, nor North and South, they differ both in *Longitude* and *Latitude*.

'Tis to be observ'd, that the Ancients who did not think the Earth was Globular, had discover'd more from the West to East, than from North to South; and therefore thought from East to West was its length, betwixt which they counted their Degrees of Longitude: and from North to South was its breadth, whence they counted their degrees of Latitude.

LONGITUDE of a place is the distance of its Meridian, from the *First Meridian*, to be counted from West to East on the Arch of the Equator intercepted between them: But where to fix this *First* or *Chief Meridian*,

Geographers cou'd never yet well agree ; whence many confusions have been occasion'd, and are still continu'd in this Science, without any probability of being clear'd, till they unanimously decide this Point. The Ancients began it at the *Fortunate*, or *Canary Islands*; but some of the Moderns have transfer'd it to *London*, others to *Feroe Islands*, but most to the *Azores*; because in these Isles they observe no Variation of the Compass, and the Needle points directly N: yet they differ in which of the *Azorean* Isles this Meridian should be fixt, some place it in *St. Michael*, others in *Corvo*, and not a few in *Gratiosa*: But some of the latest Geographers, perceiving how great the inconvenience was in having different Longitudes apply'd to the same place, and finding greater Variation in the *Azores* than was pretended, have brought it again to the *Canaries*, and suppose it described over the Top of *el Pico* in the Isle *Teneriff*, being the Highest, and most Noted Mountain in the World, and, not likely to be removed, is better fitted for such a purpose, than any Island, or Shore whatever, which being subject to the violence of the Waves, are oftentimes impaired ; and the Top of it being of a very small Circuit, Longitudes may be the better computed, even to a very Minute. LA-

LATITUDE of a place is its nearest distance, (whether North, or South) from the *Æquator*; it is measured by the Arch of the Meridian intercepted between them.

The Latitude may be found either in the day by the Sun, or in the night by the Stars: The Elevation of the Pole above the Horizon is the Complement of the Latitude to 90 Degr: If therefore the Hight of the Sun be taken at Noon about *March 10*, or *September 11*, and subducted from 90, the Remainder is the Latitude; The same may be found at any time of the Year, if the distance of that Parallel wherein the Sun then moves, be first known, for this being added to, or Subtracted from the Meridional Altitude, according as the Sun is above, or below the Equator, or Equinoctial that Day, makes the case all one with the former. In the Night time, the Elevation of the Pole may easily be taken by the Pole-Star; and this is always equal to the Latitude of the Place: for because under the Equator, where the Latitudes begin, both Poles are in the Horizon, therefore so far as we remove from thence, towards either Pole, so much it must be elevated, that the distance between the Zenith and Horizon be 90 Degr: Or else the Meridional Altitude of any Star, whose Declina-

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tion is known, may be observ'd, and the Latitude hence collected, the same way as from that of the Sun's. But there is no such certain or easie Method for finding out the Longitude.

The way to find the Longitude of any place upon a Glob, is, to bring that place to the Brazen Meridian, and observe what Number it touches, which is its Longitude: If you'd find its Latitude, observe which of the Meridians is next to it, thence direct your Eye all along to the Equator, where you have it marked.

Having the Longitude and Latitude, of any place given, to find it in a Map, reckon the Longitudes among the Meridians, which are ordinarily described from the upper to the lower side thereof, and the Latitude among the Parallels, which are drawn the contrary way, & where they Intersect each other is the place sought for.

In Maps the Degrees are marked on the Margins, with *greater* Arithmetical Figure, and (if there be space enough) the Minutes are distinguished by *lesser*.

If you'd know the Distance of any two Places upon a particular Map, extend your Compasses from the one place to the other, then apply them to the Scale of Miles:
But

But, if the Distance of these places exceed the length of the Scale, then with the Compasses, take the length of the Scale, and turn them from the one place towards the other, as oft as their Distance will permit, and then add them together.

To know how two places differ in Longitude, upon a Glob, or Universal Map: first find how many degrees are contain'd between any one of the places and the First Meridian, then, how many are contain'd betwixt the other and the First Meridian, Subtract the Lesser from the Greater, and the Product shews the difference.

In like manner; to know how two places differ in Latitude: Find how many Degrees are contain'd between the one, and the Equator, then how many are contain'd between the other, and the Equator, Subtract the Lesser from the Greater, and the Product shews the difference,

The way to know what places lye East or West from any given place, Rectify your Glob so as the given place be in the Zenith; and observe what places touch at the Points of due East or West on the Wooden Horizon; and 'tis to be noted, that altho', in an oblique Sphere, one place be West from another, Yet, *vice versa*, the other does not lye East from-it.

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Whoſo is Curious for more Problems, may conſult Mr. *Moxon* in his *Tutor to Aſtr. & Geog.*

To reduce the Degrees of Longitude and Latitude, to *Miles*, or any known Meaſure; 'tis neceſſary we firſt know how many of them answer to a Degree: which being condeſcended upon, 't will be eaſie to compute, not only the diſtance betwixt two particular places, but all the dimenſions of the whole Earth: 'Tis ſaid Three Barly Corns make an Inch, 12 Inches a Foot, 16½ Feet a Perch, 40 Perch a *Furlong*, and eight *Furlongs* an *Engliſh Mile*; The ordinary *Scots Mile* contains about a ſixth part more, but by the 44 Act, 1 Seſſ. 1 Parl. K. *Ja. VII.* 'tis Statuted and ordain'd, That three Barley Corns ſet length-ways, ſhall make an Inch, twelve Inches a Foot of meaſure, three Feet make a Yard, and 1760 Yards are to make a *Mile*, which is much about the ſame Length with the *Engliſh*: Sixty whereof are commonly reck'ned equal to a Degree, in any of the great Circles; ſo that what ever number of Degrees are contain'd betwixt one place and another, let them be Multiply'd by 60; and the Product ſhews their diſtance in Miles; except when they differ in Longitude (and not under the Line) the Parallels under which they are, being leſs, the Degrees muſt be Multiply'd

ply'd by the number of Miles which are equal to one of them. But these who say they more accurately observe, pretend that 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ Miles equal a Degree on the Equator; and 60 is us'd only for the roundness of the number, and readiness in Computation.

Every Nation has its own way of measuring the distance between one place and another; The Romans us'd to measure their distances by *Thousands of Paces*, which they called *Milliaria*, at the end of each they erected a *Stone or Pillar*; whence any Town seven Miles off, was said to be plac'd *ad septimum lapidem*. The Grecians measur'd by *Stadia*, Eight *Stadia* (each containing 125 Paces) made up a *Roman Mile*; but they were of different Lengths, according to the difference of times and places. The Persians made use of *Parasangæ*; the ordinary one contain'd about 30 of the *Grecian Stadia*, or Furlongs; one of the greatest *Parasangæ* (as *Strabo, lib. 2. says*) was accounted by some to contain about 40 *Stadia*, and by others 60. There were others again, it seems of the least sort, which contain'd only 21 *Stadia*. The Egyptians had their *Sheni*, which were also of different sorts, very near of the same extent with the *Parasangæ*: But, now a days, the *Italians, Scots, English, Norwegians, Polish*

xxiv *An. INTRODUCTION, &c.*
ans, Sweds &c. count by Miles; The French
and Spainards by Leagues: The Italian or
English Mile, is equal to a Minute, the
60th. part of a Degree; About two and an
half make a French League, three and an half
a Spanish League, four of them a German
Mile, five and a Quarter, a Swedish or Danish
Mile, &c. But 'tis to be observ'd, that no
Nation uses in all its Provinces the same ex-
tent of Miles or Leagues; whence there is
for the most part in the same Map, a Double,
yea, and oft a Triple Scale of Miles; viz.
of the Longest, the Shortest, and Middle, or
ordinary Miles.

The Clavis.

Ar-Bp.	Arch-Bishop	Kdm.	Kingdom
Ar-Bk.	Arch-Bishoprick	Lon.	Longitude
Bp.	Bishop	Lat.	Latitude
Bk.	Bishoprick	l.	long
br.	broad	m.	miles
Com.	Commodities	Prin.	Principality
D.	Duke	Pr.	Province
Ddm	Dukedom	inl. Pr.	inland Province
Div:	divided	S. Pr.	Sea Province
Em.	Emperour	R.	River
Isl.	Island	ch. T.	chief Town
K.	King	Univ.	University.

And several others, which may be understood without any
Explanation

BOOK I.

OF THE EARTH, IN GENERAL.

THis lower World, which we inhabit, is a Globe placed in the open Air, 21000 Miles in Circumference, and 6873 in Diameter; but whether it be *immoveable*, and seated in the Center of the Universe, according to *Ptolemy* and *Tycho*; or between the Orbs of *Mars* and *Venus*, making a Diurnal Rotation about its own Axis, and an Annual Revolution about the Sun, according to *Copernicus*; belongs rather to *Astronomy* than *Geography*.

When God Almighty had Created the Heaven and the Earth, He Commanded the *Dry Land* to appear, which when He had array'd with Vegetables, & stor'd with Animals, made Man after his own Image, whom He cloath'd

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with

with Innocence, plac'd in *Paradise*, & made Lord over the whole Sublunary Creation; but he having ate of that Fatal Fruit, forfeited these many Privileges, and his Posterity continuing to tempt God by their horrid Abominations, His Wrath cou'd not chuse but fall upon 'em in Vengeance; who having Inhabited the Earth for 1656 Years, the Windows of Heav'n were open'd, and the Fountains of the great Depth broken up, whence a General and mighty Deluge soo' overwhelm'd this lower World, that none but eight Persons were left alive, by whom the Earth should be Replenish'd.

What was the shape of its surface before the Flood, can only be guess'd, but not asserted; after the Waters were abated, the dry Land was not left all contiguous, (as some think it was before) but rent asunder by their Violence, & separated into many distinct Tracts; which is the reason why the more remot (or ov'r-sea) Countries were so long unpeopled; Navigation being scarce then known, they choos'd rather to inhabit the adjacent places, than seek out new dwellings; For all that the Ancients knew of the Habitable VWorld was very little in Respect of what is now discover'd; for, besides they had no knowledge of *America*, *China*, and other Countries in the East
of

in gen:

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Book I.

of *Asia*, they knew as little either beyond the Arctick Circle or Torrid Zone, both which they counted uninhabitable, but now all the World knows the contrary; their Posterity either animated with Industry, or compell'd by Necessity, having evidently refuted their Opinion, (not only by discovering that vast Continent towards the West, & several Oriental Regions; but have Sail'd very far beyond the outmost bounds of that Zone, and approach'd within a few Degrees of the [N.] Pole it self,) find that their Bodies are not so greasy as to melt under the one, or their Blood so cold as to congeal within the other.

When the Waters of the Deluge were asswag'd, the Dry Land appear'd, which was divided into *Greater* and *Lesser* Portions: the former are call'd *Continents*; and the latter, *Islands*.

The *Continents* are chiefly two; the *Old* and the *New*. The *Old* contains 163 Degr. of Longitude, extending 72 Deg. on this side, and 35 Deg. beyond the Equator; divided into three parts, *viz. Europe* towards the N. W. *Asia* towards the E. and *Africa* towards the S. W. receiving this tripartite division from the three Sons of *Noah*, to each whereof one of these parts was allotted; but their first Limits have been vary'd, both

according to the rising or falling of Empires, and pleasure of Geographers : And tho' this be both the most ancient and modern Division, yet it has not always obtain'd ; for some only reck'ned two parts, *Europe* and *Asia*, comprehending that which is called *Africa* under the former : others also made but two parts ; placing *Europe* Westwards from the River *Tanais*, and *Asia* Eastwards, counting *Africa* a part of the latter ; others again divided it into four parts, *Europe*, *Asia*, *Egypt*, and *Africa*. Afterwards 'twas distributed into three parts, viz *Europe*, *Asia* and *Africa* ; making the River *Nile* the Bounds betwixt the two latter ; whereby part of *Egypt* was in the one, and part in the other. But the most modern and accurate division is into *Europe*, *Asia* and *Africa*, including *Egypt* under the latter.

The other Continent is called the *NEW World*, or *America*. *New* because 'tis but lately either inhabited or discovered in respect of the other ; *World*, in regard of its vast largeness & Extent ; and *America* (or rather *Columbia* or *Columbina*) from its Discoverer. It is situated between the 24th and 34⁶ Degr. of Longitude, reaching 54 Degr. Southwards from the Equator, and (so much as is yet well discover'd) 63. Degr. North.

in gen:

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Northwards; divided into two large Peninsulas by the Isthmus of *Darian*; the Southern is call'd *Peruana*, and the Northern *Mexicana*.

Besides these two, some add a third; call'd the **SOUTHERN CONTINENT**: but seing 'tis scarce yet Discover'd, we've only nam'd it, till we come to *Terra Australis incognita*.

As for *Islands*; tho' many think there were none before the Flood, yet 'tis very probable there were not so many immediatly after it, as there are now; for which several reasons may be assign'd; as, some parts may be rent asunder by an Earth-quake; thus, *Negropont* is suppos'd to be sepatrted from the rest of *Greece*. Great Rivers may carry along with them into a Sea, huge quantities of Gravel or Sand, which in process of time may settle; or by their Violent Current, the time of a Speat, the ordinary Channel not being sufficient to contain all the Water, they seek out other new ones, which occasion several little Islands, as these at the mouth of *Nile*, &c. Great Quantities of Mud or Sea-Wrack may settle upon several Rocks (ordinarily called *Blind-Rocks* which the Sea scarce covers at low Water) and in time turn into an Island; among which *Malta* may be reckned one. The Sea
of

oftentimes beating on some small Isthmus, weareth it through, thus *Brittain* is suppos'd divided from *France*, *Sicily* from *Italy*, *Ceylon* and *Sumatra* from the two *Indian* Peninsulas; And as the Sea beats on some places, so it voluntarily leaves others, thus the Isles of *Zeland* are thought once to have been cover'd with the Sea. Many attempts have been made towards Cutting Canals over some small Isthmus as betwixt the *Mediterranean* and *Red-Sea*; and no doubt but severals, tho' now forgotten, have succeeded; Thus the Poets said *Hercules* op'ned that Passage 'twixt the *Mediterranean* and the *Ocean*, now called the *Streights of Gibraltar*.

The Islands are ordinarily reduc'd to four Classes, according as they are adjacent to the four principal parts of the Earth, and after that way we shall treat of them in their proper places; but here we shall distinguish them into three heads, viz. into 1. large, and 2. little ones, and 3. into such as are of a middle Size.

The Large Isles are, *California*, *Madagascar*, *Japan*, *Britain*, *Iceland*, *Newfoundland*, *Luconia*, *Sumatra*, *Borneo*; besides some others which are only suspected to be Islands, as *Nova Zembla*, &c.

The middle sort of Islands are *Java*, *Cuba*, *Hispaniola*, *Ireland*, *Sicily*, *Candia*, *Cei-*

ingen;

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lon, *Sardinia*, *Mindanao*, *celebes*, *Cyprus*, &c. to which may be added *Friesland*, if there be such an Isle, for many doubt of it.

The little Islands chiefly are, *Giloto*, *Amboina*, *Timor*, *Jamaica*, *Portrico*, *Sealand*, *Gothland*, *Majorce*, *Minorca*, *Ivica*, *Corfica*, *Malta*, *Rhodes*, *Chios*, *Cephaloma*, *Negropont*, *Madera*, *St. Thomas*, *St. Helena*, *Isle d'Ascension*, *Zocotora*, *Isabella*, &c. most whereof are call'd *Solitary Isles*, not because destitute of Inhabitants, But, because seated alone in an open Ocean or Sea, and not surrounded with others, as the following are, viz: the Islands in the *Archipelago* and *Baltick*, *Ferroe*, *Sebetland*, *Orknay*, and *Hebrides*, *Canaries* or *Fortunate Islands*, the *Azores* or *Flandrian Islands*, the *Hesperian Islands*, now called *de Cape Verdt*, the Islands lying round about *Madagascar*, the *Maldives*, the *Philipine*, the *Molucco's*, the Islands about *Japan*, the *Isles Des Larrons*, *Solomon's Isles*, the lesser *Antiles*, which contain the *Caribes*, *Lucay's* *Bermuda's*, &c. with many more; (beside some which are called *Floating* and *Inchanted Islands*;) which we shall describe in their proper places.

The principal *PENINSULA'S* or *Chersonesus's* are, *Africa* it self, these of *India*.

India on each side of the *Ganges*, *North America*, *South America*, *New France*, *Futland*, *Morea*, *Tartarian Pzrecop*, &c. To these we may add some which are almost *Peninsula's*, viz. *Anatolia*, *Greece*, *Italy*, *Spain*, *Norway* with part of *Sweden*, *Arabia*, and *Indostan*, or that part of *India* on this side of the *Ganges*; tho' commonly, yet with small reason, call'd a *Peninsula*.

There are just as many *ISTHMIUS'S* as *Peninsula's*; the most famous are these of *Zues* which joins *Africa* to *Asia*, and *Darian* which joyns *N. and S. America*.

The most Noted *CAPES* are, *Cape Nordt* in the Northmost part of *Norway*, and *Cape de Finisterra*, *Cape de Rocca*, *Cape St. Vincent* in the *W. of Spain*, the former being in the most *N. W.* and the latter in the most *S. W.* points of *Europe*. *Cape Bona* in the most *N.* *Cape Verdt* in the most *W.* *Cape of Good Hope* in the most *S.* and *Cape Guard a Fuy* in the most *E.* points of *Africa*. *Cape Razalgat* in the *S-E* point of *Arabia*, *Cape Ningpo* in the *E.* of *China*, *Cape Florida* in the *S.* of *Florida*, *Cape Corientes*, in the *W.* of *New-Spain*, *Cape St. Augustin* in the *E.* of *Brazile*, &c.

The next thing to be consider'd is *Mountains*, which are huge quantities of *Earth*,
rais'd

in gen.

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Rais'd to a great Hight above the usual Level of the Ground : some ascend in one Pile or Top, as *el Pico* ; others in two, as *Olympus* : But for the most part many are contiguous, extending a great length, as the *Alps*, the *Pyreneans*, &c. Some are call'd *Vulcano's*, because continually smoaking, & often belsh out into Flames ; occasion'd (as is suppos'd) from the vast Quantity of the sulphurous kind of matter, which they contain ; as *Ætna*, *Vesuvius*, *Hecla*, &c. Some are occasion'd by Earthquakes, as *Monte de Cinere*, &c. And some by the Wind, which oftentimes blows loose Sands or Earth together into huge Heaps, as is reported by Travellers.

Having premis'd this general Account of the real Parts of the Earth ; We shall next speak of these who dwell upon it, (seing God *that made the Earth, Created it not in vain, but formed it to be inhabited*) who because of their disobedience were all swept off by the Flood, save *Noah* and his three Sons with their Wives, by which small Colony (and their Posterity) *were the Nations in the Earth divided after the Flood*. They were preserv'd from the Violence of the Waters in an Ark, which after 150 Days Float, rested upon the *Mountains of Ararat*, from which they descended, and dwelt, in the

adjacent Regions, till they began to multiply; then, *they journeyed from the East, and found a Plain in the Land of Shinar, and dwelt there*: But as their Number still encreas'd, they could not conveniently dwell all together, wherefore before their Separation, they resolv'd to *build a Tower, whose Top might reach to Heaven, which should make them a Name*: But this so incensed the Lord, that he *Confounded their Language, that they might not understand one anothers speech*; so he scattered them abroad from thence upon the face of all the Earth. They were divided into 70 different Tribes or Nations: Of whom 14. which descended from *Japhet*, peopled the *lessor Asia*, whence they sent over Colonies into *Europe*; 30. which were the Posterity of *Cham*, inhabited *Africa*, and the neighbouring Countries in *Asia*; and the other 26. which were the Progeny of *Sem*, dispers'd themselves thro' the rest of *Asia*. *America* too, doubtless was peopled by the Sons of *Noah*, tho' neither so soon, nor immediately; as also, many of the Southern and more Northern Regions, which were then unknown, but afterwards planted, more by chance than any thing else.

As these different Tribes began to settle, they choose particular Countries or places
Naturally

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naturally divided from one another, either by some Sea, River, or tract of Mountains; if they wanted these natural Limits, (or rather Defences) they built strong Walls, Forts, or Cities, to be a March 'twixt them and their Neighbours: Many also were (and still are) invited to inhabit some particular Countries, because of the Pleasantness of their Situation, or wholesomeness of the Air, the convenience of Trade, Fertility of the Soil, or Variety and Profitableness of the Commodities; which in all places are not alike; God having so wisely ordered that one Countrey shou'd be destitute of these Commodities wherewith others abound, and plentiful in those which the others want; making such an admirable intermixture of Plenty and Scarcity, whereby all parts of the World might be the better united, in continual Traffick and Commerce, one with another.

Some suppose that men at first digg'd out some holes or Caves for themselves; instead of Houses; whence that of the Poet--*Domus antra fuerunt*, but afterwards built Huts, or Cottages of Earth to dwell in; when any particular Family encreas'd, they loving to dwell near together, built new Cottages or Houses contiguous to the former, in one common

common Field, which when encreased to any considerable Number, was called a *Village*; in Latin *Vicus*, from the Greek *Ὀικῶ*, a *House*; as a Village was a little more enlarg'd, 'twas call'd *Pagus*, from the Greek *Πηγή*, a *Fountain*, because they all drank of one Spring or Fountain; and as a *Pagus* was enlarg'd, 'twas call'd *Urbs*, a *Town*: they at first were open to the incursions of any Enemy, but afterwards surrounded with Ditches or Walls, then call'd *Oppidum*; if't had any considerable Trade, 'twas call'd a *City*, *Civitas*, *quasi Civium unitas*:

In the Nonage of Mankind (says *Raleigh*) They underwent no other Dominion, than that of *Paternity* and *Eldership*: But as they began to multiply, Vice encreas'd: So Obedience began to fall away; the soft Weapons of Paternal perswasion, not being able enough to resist, and far weaker to constrain Evil; Reason, as well as Necessity taught them to Subject themselves to some kind of *Magistracy*: The first, most Ancient, most general, and most approv'd, was, the Government by one, call'd *Monarchy*, to which is oppos'd *Tyranny*; The second, was of sundry principal Persons, established by Order, call'd *Aristocracy*, to which *Oligarchy* (or the particular Faction or Usurpation of a few)

ingen.

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Book 1

is oppos'd ; The third was a popular State, call'd *Democracy*, to which *Ochlocracy* (or the Seditious and turbulent Ruling by a Rabble or confus'd multitude) is oppos'd.

As one of the Marks of the Divine Image in Man was *Reason*, which prompted that race to the love of mutual Society and Friendship among themselves ; so the other was RELIGION, wherewith they were to keep Communion with God ; Thus we may presume *Adam* instructed his Children therein, for so 'twould appear by the Sacrifices of *Cain* and *Abel* ; yet before the time of *Enos*, Men did not publickly call upon the Lord ; but the mind of Man, which still seeketh after Vanities, made a grand defection, in ascribing that Honour to the Creature which is only due to the Creator, by Worshipping the Sun, Moon, and Stars ; yea, and giving Divine Reverence to very Beasts, Statues and Images, which is call'd *Idolatry* ; Yet nevertheless, all the while God still had his Church on Earth, tho' not in such a Glorious manner, till he brought the *Jews*, the off-spring of *Jacob* out of *Egypt*, when he gave his Laws unto *Moses* ; his Statutes & Ordinances to *Israel* ; This Oeconomy being only to continue for a Season : In the fullness of time, he sent the promis'd *Messiah*

BOOK

to

to establish that Church which is to continue to the end of the World: Yet after all, rose up *Mahomet*, pretending he was sent by God to propagat a new Religion. Besides these four principal ones (for they're all divided into several Sscts) some tell us of a fifth, call'd *Libertine*; there being some who live without any sign of their acknowledging a God: tho' it be a receiv'd saying, *Nulla est gens tam fera aut barbara, quæ nullum agnoscit Numen.*

The next thing to be considered, is LANGUAGE, which is that faculty of discovering our thoughts in Words; what was the Primitive Language, I shall not determine, (tho' the *Jews* pretend it was the *Hebrew*; others the *Chinese*, and not a few, the *High Dutch*) neither if there was any diversity before the Flood; after it, *the whole Earth was of one Language, and of one speech*, till at the building of the Tower of *Babel*; it was confounded, but into how many Dialects, is very uncertain; yet some say into 70, according to the number of the different Tribes, none of which is now spoken in their primitive Purity, seing every Language has its Rise, Flourish and Fall; what Languages are at present spoken in each Country; may be known in their proper places.

BOOK II.

EUROPE.

EUROPE, tho' the least of the four parts of the World, yet in many respects is preferable to the rest: For the mildness of the Air, the Fertility of the Soil, the multitude of Navigable Rivers, the abundance of necessaries for human Life, the Valour, Beauty, and Ingenuity of its Inhabitants, The Magnificence of its Governments, the Freedom of its Subjects, the Equality of its Laws, the Industry of its People, The Nobleness of its Sciences, the Curiousness of its Arts, the Ingeniousness of its Inventions, and its many other advantages (which make it more Considerable than any other patt of the World besides) 'tis by many Geographers, deservedly, placed first; but above all, the Glory of Europe is its Religion, being the seat of *Christianity*, and the Church of GCD.

Is

It is bounded on the North by the *Northern* or *Frozen-Ocean*; on the West, by the *Occidental Ocean*; on the South it is separat from *Africa* by the *Mediterranean*; and on the East diverse Seas (which fall into the *Mediterranean*) several Streights between these Seas, and a great many Rivers divide it from *Asia*; viz. the *Archipelago*, the Streights of *Galipoli* (formerly called the *Hellepont*) the Sea of *Marmora*, *Thracian*, *Bosphorus*, *Euxine* (or *Black*) Sea, the Streights of *Cassa* or *Vospero*, *Palus Meotis*, or Sea of *Zabbachee*, then along the River *Tanais* or *Don*, to the most Eastern Winding thereof, and thence by drawing an Imaginary Line, thro' the *Volga*, to the mouth of the River *Oby*.

It is Situate almost all within the N. Temperat Zone, between the 7 and 100 Deg. of Longitud, and 34. and 72. Deg. of Latitude, the longest Day in the most Southern parts is about 14 Hours, and in the most Northern, the Sun continueth above the Horizon 2 Months, 22 Days, and some odd Hours.

Its greatest length (viz. from *Cape St. Vincent* in *Portugal*, to the mouth of the R. *Obb* or *Oby*, in *Russia*) is about 3300 m. and its greatest br. (viz. from *Matapan* in *Morea*, to
Cape

Cape Nordt in Norway, is about 2230. m.

Tho' it be almost impossible to trace the Origine of its Name, yet some derive it from *Europa* a Province of *Thrace*, to which Place was the shortest & most usual Passage out of *Asia*; (from whence the rest of the World was peopled) where new Colonies arriving, thrust forward the former Inhabitants, who from *Europa* peopling the rest of the Regions Westward, might perhaps carry with them the Name of the Country they quitted. Others derive it from *Europa*, Daughter of *Agenor* King of *Phœnicia*, brought hither by *Jupiter*, who was in Love with Her; *Bochart* contends that *Europe* comes from the two *Phœnician* or *Punick* words, *Chur Appa*, i. e. a white Visage; because the *Europeans* did herein excell the *Africans*; and *Becanus* maketh it *Europp*, quasi, *Verhopp*, (by the Transposition of the two first Letters) which in a certain Language (it seems the *High-Dutch*) signifies a multitude of excellent people: But leaving all these and the like Conjectures, it is called at this Day by the *French* *l'Europe*, by the *Spaniards* & *Italians* *l'Europa*, but the *Turks* *Rumeli*, or *al-Franck*, by the *Georgians* *Franckoba*, and by the rest of *Asia*, *Franckistan*.

After the Flood, the World was divided as

mong the Sons of Noah; the Isles of the Gentiles, (comprehending all Europe, and the adjacent Islands) fell to the share of Japhet; He had seven Sons & only two of them viz. Gomer & Javan, had Children; They are said to have extended themselves from Mount Taurus & Amanus in Cilicia, to the River Tanais, & from thence to the Straights of Gades, in the most Western Coasts of Europe.

The Europeans at first were very Barbarous, Savage and cruel, but now they are the most civiliz'd and polish'd People under Heav'n; So that Europe may be called the Temple for Religion, the Court for Policy, the Shop for Trade, and the Academy for Learning to all the rest of the World. They generally are of a comely Countenance, and proportionable Stature, very tractable, couragious & Active;

It is divided into twelve principal parts: viz. Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, Turkey, Poland, Germany, Low-countries, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Russia, besides the Isles, and likewise some smal Estates, which shall be describ'd in their proper Places.

It is subject to three Emperours, viz. Germany, Russia, & Turkey; seven Kings viz. of France

Europe

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France, Spain, Britain, Portugal, Poland, Sweden and Denmark; to which may be added the new Kdm of Prussia: all which are Hereditary, except Poland which is Elective.

4. Ecclesiastical Princes, viz. the Pope, the Arch-bishops of Cologne, Mayence, & Treves, to which may be added ~~the Arch-Bishop of Bremen~~, and the Bishop of Liege, & Munster, &c. one Arch-Duke viz. Austria, one great Duke viz. Tuscany, 5 Sovereign Dukes, (besides these of the Empire, 1 viz. Savoy, Modena, Mantua, Parma, and Curland, 4. Dependent Princes, viz. Transylvania, Wallachia, Moldavia, and Crim Tartary, 7. Commonwealths, viz. Venice, United Provinces, Switzerland, Genoa, Ragusa, Lucca, & St. Marino, to which may be added that of Geneva,

The chief Cities are, Rome in Italy, Constantinople in Turkey, Paris in France, London in Britain, Vienna in Germany, & Lisbon in Portugal.

The Religions profess'd in Europe are chiefly 3. viz. the Christian, Mahometan and Jewish, the Christians are divided into those of the Greek, Romish, and Protestant Churches.

The Languages may be reduced to three, viz. 1. Teutonic divided into English, Dutch, and Danish. 2 Latin, (which is now not so much

much National, as Scholastical) corrupted into *Spanish*, *French* and *Italian*; 3 *Sclavonian*, divided into *Russian*, *Polish* and *Turkish*; Besides these, there are several others of less note, only used in some particular Countries; as, *Irish*, *Welsh* or *British*, *Finnick*, *Gothick*, *Cantabrian*, *Arabick*, *Hungarick*, *Epirotick*, *Illyrian*, *Greek*, &c.

Mountains of chiefest note are, the *Alps*, on the N. of *Italy*; *Pyrenean* betwixt *France* and *Spain*; *Dofrine Hills* between *Sweden* and *Norway*; *Carpathian*, or *Craptack*, in the S. of *Poland*; and *Hyperborean* in the N. of *Muscovy*.

S. I. SPAIN.

SPAIN, a Kdm. in the S-W. of *Europe*, surrounded on all sides with the *Sea*, save on the N. E. it is join'd to *France* by the *Pyrenean Hills*; It is situated in the Southern half of the N. temperat Zone, and almost in the middle of the 4 and 6. Climes between the 8 and 22 Degr. of Long. and 36 and 44 of Lat. being in length from *Cape Creux* in *Catalonia*, to *C. Finisterre* in *Gallicia* 680 Miles, and in Br. from *Gibraltar* in *Andaluzia*, to *Cape de las Penos* de

Spain,

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de Gusin in *Astoria*, 300 m. It was anciently called *Hesperia*, *Iberia*, *Celtiberia*, *Mus Arabia*; by the natives, *La Espanna*, by the French, *l'Espagne*, by the Italians, *La Spagna*, by the Poles *Hispanka*, by the Germans *Spanien*, and by the Dutch *Spangien*; The Air of this Country is very clear and calm, and seldom obscur'd by Mists or Vapours, in Summer it is so very hot that the Inhabitants stir not much abroad in the Months of *May*, *June*, *July* and *August*, but in the Mornings and Evenings; the Soyl (as must needs be in so large a Country) is not alike in all places; where it is fertile, it yields not to any place in *Europe*, and other parts which are overgrown with Woods, cumbred with Mountains, or not fit for Tillage, serve for Pasturage, yea there is not any place so barren which yieldeth not good Profit. The Ancient Geographers affirm it abounded with whatever the ambition or need of man requir'd; for in these days it was the *West Indies* of the (known) World. Its chief Commodities are, Vine, Sack, Suggar, Oile, Mettals, Rice, Raisons, Oranges, Limons, Anchoves, Almonds, Liquorish, Saffron, Anniseeds, Honey, VVax, Rosin, Salt, Soap, Cork, VVool, Lamb-skins, Flax, Hemp &c.

Its

Its first Inhabitants were the *Spainards*, whose Original, by reason of their Antiquity, is altogether unknown; then the *Celts* a swarm of the neighbouring Populous and mighty Nation of the *Gauls*; the *Rhodians* and *Phocenses*, driven hither by Banishment. The *Tyrians* and *Phœnicrains* invited hither, by the fitness of the Sea Ports, and Commodity of Traffique; Conquer'd first by the *Carthaginians*, out of an insatiate desire of greater Dominion, who after were overcome by the *Romans*, in the second *Punic War*; In the wane of the *Roman Empire*, the *Vandals*, and not long after them (anno 420) the *Goths*, were drawn in, by the goodness of the Soil, or for want of better habitation; then it was overrun by the *Saracens* and *Moors*, out of their hatred to *Cristianity*, and Zeal to enlarge the bounds of their Dominion & Superstition about the year 724. They were first Subdu'd, Anno 1478. by *Ferdinand*, and at last utterly expell'd by *Philip III.* Anno 1600. This *Ferdinand* who was K. of *Aragon*, Married *Isobell Q.* of *Castile*, thereby uniting these Crowns; erected a Monarchy which continu'd till October 1700. when *Charles II.* dy'd without Issue; and left all his Dominions to *Philip Duke d'Anjou*, Grand Son to *Lewis XIV.* present King

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K. of France; Yet Leopold the Emperour calling his Title in question, has sent an Army against him, under the Command of Prince Eugen of Savoy, which is oppos'd by the French and Spanish Forces under the Command of Marshal de Catenar. The King hath vast Dominions from the Rising to the setting of the Sun, yet many more Titles, particularly that of Most Catholick Majesty.

The Spaniards at present are a mixt People, descending from Goths, Saracens, and Jews; from the Jews they borrow Superstition; from the Saracens, Melancholy; and from the Goths, desire of Liberty; They are of a swarthy complexion, grave in their carriage, slow and deliberat in their Counsels, very Devout in Offices of Piety, Patient in Adversities, Obedient and Faithful to their King, but impudent Braggers, and extremely proud, tho' in the lowest Ebb of Fortune.

They are so strict Papists, and punctual followers of the Church of Rome, that they admit not the (publick) Exercise of any other Religion thro'out the whole Kingdom.

Their Language is the Vulgar Castilian or Spanish; Compos'd of the Gallick, Latine, Gothish, Moorish, Arabick, and old Spanish; But in Biscay they use the old Can-

rabrian; and the *Arabick* is spoken in the Mountains of *Granada*.

How Spain was divided before the Roman Conquest, is not known. They, at first, divided it into the *citerior*, contain'd between the R. *Iberus* and the *Pyreneans*; and the *ulterior*, which comprehended all these Countries lying on the other side of that R. but afterwards they divided it into 3 large parts, *viz* *Betica* towards the S. *Lusitania* towards the W. and *Terraconensis* (which is larger than both the other) towards the N. When they had totally subdu'd it, 'twas brought under the form of a Province by *Augustus Caesar*; but *Constantine*, adding a small part of *Africa*, made it a Diocese of the Empire, (subject to the *Præfatus Prætorio* for Gaul, by whose *Vicarius* 'twas govern'd) and divided into seven Provinces, *viz*. 1. *Betica*, containing parts of *Granada*, *Andalusia*, & *Extremadura*. 2. *Lusitania*, containing so much of *Portugal* as is S. from the R. *Douro*. 3. *Gallecia* which contains the modern *Gallicia*, *Leon* and *Oviedo*, part of *Old Castile*, and the N. parts of *Portugal*. 4. *Carthaginensis*, containing *New Castile*, *Mucia*, *Valentia*, with part of *Old Castile*, *Aragon*, *Granada* & *Andalusia*. 5. *Terraconensis*, containing *Biscay*, *Navar* and *Catalonia*, with the greatest part of the Kdm. of *Aragon*. 6. *Tingitana*, contain'd *Fex* and *Morocco* (of whom when we come to *Africa*) 7. The *Isles*, comprehending *Majorca*, *Minorca*, *Ebusa* (now *Ivica*) and *Formentera*. The three first of these Provinces were *Consular*, the other four *Præsiary*. The next eminent division was when the *Moors* became Sovereigns over this country, which was so thinly peopled by reason of many late Wars, that they were necessitat to use all methods to plant new Colonies; for which end *Ulidor Ubit* the Great Caliph sent over about 50000 Families of *Moors* and *Jews*: then it fell under a fifteenfold Division, *viz*. the Kdms and Estates of *Navar*, *Biscay*, *Guipuscoa*, *Leon* with *Oviedo*, *Gallecia*, *Corduba*, *Granada*, *Murcia*, *Toledo*, *Ca*

Castile, Portugal and its pertinents, *Valentia, Catalonia, Aragon, Majorca*, besides several petty Kdms & Sovereignities erected by the more factious and divided *Moors*, which were only of short continuance and little Note; They were all afterwards reduc'd to three, viz. *Castile, Aragon* and *Portugal*. *Gallicia, Leon, Biscay, Navar, Toledo, Granada, Corduba* and *Murcia, &c.* belong'd to *Castile*; *Valentia, Catalonia & Majorca, &c.* to *Aragon*; both which were afterwards united, and divided into the 15 following Provinces. *Portugal* being now a distinct Kdm, we shall treat of it afterwards.

1. Kdm. of *Gallicia*, a S. Pr. the most N. W. in all *Spain*; divided from *Portugal* by the R. *Minho*, 170 m. l. and 140 br. divided into five Territories or Dioceses, all Denominat from their chief Towns, viz. 1. Ar-Bpk. of *Compostella*. 2. Bpks of *Mondonedo*; 3. *Lugo*; 4. *Orense*; 5. Territory of *Tuy*. *St Jago de Compostella* an Ar-Bpk's Seat, and Univ: is the chief Town of the whole.

2 Principality of *Asturia*, a S. Pr. on the E. of *Gallicia*, from which it is separated by the R. *Mearo*: 125 m. l. and 60 br: divided into seven Tracts, but more ordinarily into two Provinces; viz. 1. *Asturia de Oviedo*, the most Western, ch. T. *Oviedo, Aviles & Villa-viciosa*; 2. *Asturia de Santillana*, or *St. Juliana*, the most Eastern; ch. T. *Santillana & St Vincent*; *Oviedo* is the Metropolis.

3. Kdm. of *Legio* or *Leon*, an Inl. Pr. on the S of *Asturia*, and S E of *Gallicia*; 165

m. l. and 110 br. divided into, 1. *Tralos Douro*, on the N. side of that River, ch. T. *Leon*, *Astorga*, *Zamora* and *Palencia*; and 2. *Citra Douro*, on the S. side, ch. T. *Salamanca*, (a celebrated Univ. translated from *Palencia* by K. Ferdinand III.) *Civdad Rodrigo* and *Alva*. The Metrop. is *Leon*, by some called *Legion*, because the *Septima Legio*, or *Legio Germanica* or *Gemina* was placed here by the Emp: *Nerva*; a small Town, but remarkable for its Bps: who acknowledges no Metropolitan but the Pope alone. This Country is sometimes accounted a part of *Old Castile*.

These three Provinces are very Mountainous and Woody, and therefore chosen as hiding places by the vanquisht *Christians* in their first Wars against the *Moors*, but they were at last almost overcome by their prevailing Arms; Yet, they had scarce well begun their conquest, when *Pelagius* a young Prince of the *Asturias*, kill'd *Magnutza* a *Moorish* Vice-Koy, to whom many of the old Inhabitants resorted, & elected him King; Stil'd at first K: of the *Asturias*, and afterwards K: of *Leon*; *Phroilla* Grand-Child of *Pelagius*, having repair'd *Oviedo*, stil'd himself King thereof: afterwards in the reign of *Ordogno* 896. they were stil'd Kings of

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of Oviedo and León; & at last, Kings of León only: joyn'd to Castile 1037 by the Marriage of *Sanctia* Heiress of León and *Ferdinand* K. of Castile; tho' till near 200 Years after, they were not fully united.

4 Lordship of *Biscay* or *Vizcaya*, the old *Cantabria*; a S. Pr: on the E. of *Asturia*; 120 m. l. & 74 br. a very Mountainous Country, whose Inhabitants were the last of any people in Spain, that submitted either to the Romans or *Moors*, and the first that revolted; choosing (*anno* 870) one *Soria*, descended of the Blood Royal of Scotland, whom they made first Lord of *Biscay*; after which it continu'd under its own Proprietary Lords, till 1358. when 'twas conquer'd by *Peter the cruel*, K. of Castile, and afterwards united to that Crown for ever; it contains three Provinces, viz: 1 *Ipuscoa* or *Guipuscoa*, the most E. Pr: Ch: T: St *Sebastians* and *Tolosette*. 2. *Alava*, the most S: Pr. ch: T. *Victoria*. 3 Proper *Biscay*, the most W Pr: ch: Ts. *Bilbo* & *Iaredo*.

5 Kdm. of *Navarr*, an inl. Pr. on the S. E. of *Biscay*, Bounded on the N by the *Pyreneans*, 100 m. l. and 90 br: surrounded with Mountains, yet for the most part, towards the middle, plain, level and indifferently Fertile; it began first to be a Kdm: under *Garcia Ximines*, a Noble Goth, who with

a few Men oppos'd the *Moores*, and assum'd the Title of K: of *Sobrarbe*, from a Town of that name. in the most inaccessible part of the *Pyrenees*, which he made the Royal Seat, who having fully secur'd his possession, descended to the Valleys, whence his Successors took the Title of *Navar*, which signifies a plain Country; his Posterity continu'd in full possession till about the Year 1500, when *Ferdinand* of *Castile*, on pretence of expelling the *Moores*, gather'd an Army, & surpriz'd that part of it, which is Southwards of the *Pyreneans*, the K: & Q: Being forc'd to the other side; so it fell under a twofold Division, viz. that on the S: of the *Pyreneans* call'd the *Higher*, conquer'd by the K. of *Castile*; and that on the N: side which continu'd under its own Ks: till 1572 when *Henry III.* K. of *Navar*, succeeded to *Henry III.* of *France*, by the name of *Henry IV.* or *the Great*; which is at this time day enjoy'd by his Grand-son *Lewes XIV.* present K. of *France* & *Navar*; This *Higher Navar*, which is in *Spain*, is divided into five Majorships, all denominated from their ch. T. viz. *Pampelune*, *Olita*, *Estella*, *Tudela* and *Sanguesa*; the Metrop: is *Pampelune*, or *Pompeiopolis*; the Seat of a Bp: and *Spanish Viceroy*; The *Lower*, or *Base-Navar*

Navar, is in the Government of *Gascogne* in *France*, to which Crown it was annex'd 1620.

6. Kdm. of *Aragon*, an incl. Pr. on the S. E. of *Navar*, 180 m. l: 120 br: so call'd from a River, which separat's it from *Navar*, and discharges it self into the *Ebro*; it is generally mountainous and ill inhabited, except in Valleys adjacent to Rivers: yet one of the famousst and most eminent countries in all *Spain*: recover'd from the *Moors* by *Aznar*, who govern'd by the Title of an *Earl*, tributary to the K. of *Navar*: but that Family being extinct, it intirely devolv'd upon one of these Kings, who erected it into a Kdm. and bestow'd it upon one of his Sons, whose successors were Kings thereof till 1478. when King *Ferdinand* married *Isobell* Queen of *Castile*, thereby uniting these two Crowns. Of all the Kdms in *Spain*, this was the most privileg'd but they were greatly infring'd by *Philip II.* It is divided into 7 Territories or Dioceses, denominated from their ch. Ts. viz. *Saragosa*, *Jacca*, *Huesca*, *Balbasto*, *Tarazona*, *Albarazin*, and *Tervel*; the Metrop: is *Saragosa* or *Caragoca*, of old *Cesaragusta*, an Ar-Bpk. and University.

7. Principality of *Catalonia*, or *Catalunna*, a S. Pr. on the E. of *Aragon*, 180 m.

1. and 130 br. the most Eastern in all Spain, something Montanous and full of Woods, but of late greatly Cultivated; it was gain'd from the *Moors* by *Charles* the Great, who at first Govern'd it by a Deputy, but afterwards bestow'd it upon one of them with the Title of *Earl of Barcelone*, to be holden in vassalage of the *French* Crown; one of whose Successors Married the only Daughter of *Raymond* II. K. of *Aragon* thereby succeeding to that Kdm. 1136. It is commonly divided into 9 Territories, but more properly into 3 Provinces, viz. Land of *Roussillon*, ch. T. *Villa Franca de Conflent*; and *Perpignan*. 2. New *Catalonia*, ch. T. *Barcelôna*; (These two are mostly under the *French*) 3. Old *Catalonia* ch. T. *Tarragona*. The Metrop. is *Barcelona*.

8. Kdm. of *Valencia*, a S. Pr. on the S. W. of *Catalonia*; 178 m. l. and 70. br. one of the pleasantest and most Fertile Countries in all Spain; after the generall overthrow of the *Moors* it continu'd one of their Kdms, tributary to *Aragon*, but at last wholly united to it; divided into three parts, viz. 1. *Millares*, ch. T. *Villa Hermosa*. 2. *Xucar*, ch. T. *Valencia*. 3. *Segura*, ch. T. *Origvella* and *Alicant*; Metrop. is *Valencia*, an Ar-Bpk and University.

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9. Kdm. of *Murcia*, a S. Pr. on the S. W. of *Valentia*, 96 m. l. and 70 br. more Fertile, and better inhabited of old, than at present; in the wane of the *Moorish* Empire, it was made a Kdm. but a short while after was surrendered to *Ferdinand* II. of *Castile*. 1241. It is divided into three parts, so called from their ch. T. viz. *Murcia*, *Cartagena* and *Lorca*; Metrop. is *Cartagena*, a small tho' very Ancient Town (being Built by *Asdrubal*, the Brother of *Hannibal*) with a very safe Haven.

10. Kdm. of *Granada*, a S. Pr. on the S. W. of *Murcia*, 230. m. l. and 70 br. a very Fruitful, but ill inhabited Country, it was a Province of the Kdm. of *Corduba*, but when the more Western parts were Conquered, the *Moors* retir'd towards this, the more Eastern, and continu'd their Monarchy for 250 Years under 20 Kings, but were Vanquished by *Ferdinand* 1492. thus ended the Empire of the *Moors* in *Spain*, after their entrance into it about 768 Years. It is divided into 4 Diocesess denominated from their cheif Towns, viz. Ar-Bpk of *Granada*, Bpks. of *Almeria*, *Guadix* and *Malaga*; the Metrop. is *Granada*.

11. *Andaluzia*, (*quasi Vandaluzia*) a S. Pr. on the W. and N-W. of *Granada*, 286 m.

m. 1. and 140 br. the Richest and most Fertile Country in the whole Kdm; it was a Province of the great Kingdom of *Corduba*, (the first that the *Moors* erected in *Spain*,) which in the declining part of their Empire was distributed in several petty Sovereign'ries, viz. *Hispalis*, *Jaen*, &c. It is divided into four parts, all denominated from their ch. T. viz. Ar-Bpk. of *Sevil*, Bpks of *Jaen* and *Corduba*, and Ddm. of *Medina Sidonia*. Metrop. is *Hispalis* or *Sevil*, an Ar-Bpk. and Univ. one of the largest, richest and pleasantest Cities, of the greatest Trade in all *Spain*; so that 'tis a Proverb, *To whom God loves, he gives a house in Sevil*

12. *Extremadura*. (de Leon) an inl. Pr. on the N. of *Andalusia*, and S. of *Leon*; 194 m. 1. and 120 br was of old a part of the Kdm. of *Corduba*, but now ordinarily reck'ned a part of *New Castile*; divided into 3 parts, viz. 1. *Tralos Guadiana*, ch T. *Badajos*. 2. *Entre Tajo Guadiana*. ch. T. *Alcantara*. 3. *Tralos Tajo*, ch. T. *Placencia*. The Metropolis is *Alcantara*.

Kdm. of *Castile* or *Bardulia*, is placed in the very Heart of *Spain*, surrounded with all these Countries already describ'd, except *Gallicia* and *Catalonia*; recovered from the *Moors* by the Kings of *Leon*, and govern-
ed

ed under them by Provincial Earles, but they afterwards revolted and declar'd themselves a free Estate; it descended by Marriage, to the King of *Navarr*, who erected it into a Kdm. and bestow'd it on his Son, whose Successors continued till 1478. when *Q. Isobel* was married to *Ferdinand* of *Aragon*; It is divided into two Provinces, one called the *Old*, as being first Conquered; the other *New*, from the addition thereof to the former.

13. *Old Castile*, an Inl. Pr. comprehend-
ed between *Aragon* and *Leon*, bounded on
the N. with *Navar* and *Biscay*; 190. m. l.
and 140 br. more plain, fruitful, and inha-
bited than its neighbouring Countries, yet
serving better for Pasturage than Tillage;
divided into eight Majorships, viz. 1. *Rioja*,
ch. T. *Logronno*, (the rest are called after
their ch. Ts. viz.) *Burgos*, *Calaborra*, *So-
ria*, *Osma*, *Valadolid*, *Segovia* and *Avila*.
the Metrop. is *Burgos*.

14. *New Castile* is bounded on the N. by
the *Old*, 230 m. l. and 220 br. one of the
best Countries in all *Spain*, which contain'd
in old times the Kdm. of *Toledo*; divided
into 3 parts, viz. *Alcaria*, ch. T. *Madrid*,
and *Toledo*. 2. *La Sierra*, ch. T. *Cuenza*.
3. *La Mancha*, ch. T. *Civdad-real*, The

Metrop. is *Madrid*, a new built Town upon the small R. *Manzanares*, which was enceas'd by the ruines of *Villa Manta*; it is become the cheif City ever since *Philip II.* made it the Royal Seat; and is at present, a fair, large, populous, but unwal'd City, 290 m. almost E. of *Lisbon*, 670 S-W. of *Paris*, and 960 W of *Rome*. Lon. 13. D. 40 min. Lat. 40 Deg. 25 min. The next City is *Toledo*, a celebrated Univ. and Seat of the richest Arch-Bishop. in the World.

15. Kdm of *Majorca*, contains these Islands lying in the *Mediterranean* Sea, over against *Valencia*; which shall be describ'd when we come to the *European* Islands.

Here are 8 Ar-Bpks. 45 Bpks. and 16 Univ.

§ 2. PORTUGAL.

PORTUGAL, a Kdm in the W. of *Spain*, Bounded on the N. with *Gallicia*, on the E. with *Leon*, *Extremadura*, and *Andaluzia*; wash'd on the S. and W. sides with the Ocean; situated between the 8 and 11 Deg. and 20 Min. of Lon. and 36 & 50 min. and 42 Deg. and 20 min. of Lat. being in lep. from Cape *St. Vincent* in *Algarve*, to

Bra-

Braganza in *Entre-Minho-Douro*, about 360 m. and in br. from *Cape Rocca*, to the borders of *Extremadura* 130 m. tho' in some places but 80, and in others only about 60 m. Some say it was anciently call'd *Lusitania*, from *Lusus* & *Lysa* suppos'd Companions of the fabulous *Bacchus*: Tho' rather from the *Lusitani*, who inhabited the greatest part of it: It was called *Portugal* either from the Haven or Port of *Cale*, a celebrated Empory; or, rather, from the Town of *Porto* at the mouth of R. *Douro*, where the *Gauls* landing their Merchant Goods, call'd it *Portus Gallorum*; tho' some say 'twas so nam'd from *Gathelus*, who landed here before his Arrival to *Ireland*: call'd at present, by the *Spaniards*, *el Portugal*; by the *French*, *la Portogal*; & by the *Dutch* *het Portogall*.

This Country enjoys a sweeter and wholer Air than the more inland parts of *Spain*; but being Hilly, is not very grateful to the Husbandman; yet, (as in all other Countries) The Soil is not every where alike: where the Soil is richest, the people are poorest; and where the people are richest, the Soil is poorest: which may seem a Paradox, till we consider, that where the Soil is Richest, is in the inland places

places, where the Inhabitants having but small Trade, live upon that what the Earth produces; as Oil, Wine, Honey, &c. Fruits of all sorts: and where the Soil is poorest, not being able to Maintain the Inhabitants, they supply that defect by Trade & Manufactures, especially, by making of Silks, Salt and Allom, which are exported to other Countries; the other Com. here, are Druggs, Spices, Cottons, all *Indian, Persian, Chinese & Arabian* Commodities; white Marble, and some Silver Ore, &c.

The ancient Inhabitants of this Kdm. on the N. of the R. *Douro*, were the *Gallaici Bracarij*; between the R. *Douro* and *Tajo* dwelt the *Lusitani*; and more Southward, were the *Celtici* and *Turditani*: First conquered by the *Romans*, after that it met with much the same Fortune of the rest of *Spain*; recover'd in part from the *Moors* by the Kings of *Leon*, to whom it continu'd subject till 1099, when *Henry* Earl of *Lorrain* got it in Dowry from K. *Alfonfus* the VI. of *Leon*, and I. of *Castile*, with his Natural Daughter *Teresa*: who at first Govern'd it by the Title of an *Earl*; succeeded by his Son *Alfonfus*, who having defeated five *Moorish* Princes at the Battle of *Obrique*, 1139. was honour'd with the Title of King,

by

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by the Sovereigns of *Leon*; His Posterity continu'd Kings till 1578, when K. *Sebastian* was suppos'd to be kill'd in the Battle of *Alcasar* in *Africk*, succeeded by *Henry* the Cardinal his Grand-Uncle, who dying Childless, the Crown was obtain'd per force by *Philip II.* of *Spain*, son to Emp. *Charles V.* & *Mary* Daughter of K. *Emmanuel*, and Sister of *Henry* the Cardinal; it continu'd Subject to *Spain* till 1640, when *John D.* of *Braganza*, the true Heir, as being descended from the youngest Son of K. *Emmanuel*; ejected the *Spaniards*, and assum'd the Kdm. succeeded by his Sons *Henry* & *Pedro* successively, and had his Daughter marry'd to Ch. II. of *Britain*.

The *Portuguese* are esteem'd more honest, plain, and of a simpler Behaviour than the rest of *Spain*; and more devout in matters of Religion; Characteris'd by the *Spaniards* (against whom they bear an irreconcilable hatred) *Pocos, Sotos, y Devotos*; few, and foolish, but devout.

They are strict Roman Catholics in Religion. The Language is a Dialect of the *Castilian*, differing but little from the *Vulgar Spanish*.

This Kdm. is divided into 6 Provinces, viz. 1. *Entre-Minbo-Douro*, a S. Pr: the most N. in all this Kdm. on the S of *Gallicia*, 75 m. l. and 54 br: something Mountainous

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tainous & Barren; divided into four Coun-
ties or Districts, viz. *Viana*, 2. *Ponte-Li-*
ma, 3. *Porto*, (all denominated from their
chief Towns,) 4. *Guimaraes*, ch. *T. Braga*,
which is the Metrop.

2. *Tralos Montes*, an Inl. Pr. on the E.
of *Entre-Minho-Douro*, & W. of *Leon*, 120
m. l. and 100 in br. indifferently Fertile;
divided into four Counties, denominated
from their ch. T. viz. *Miranda*, (or *Bragan-*
za) *Moncorvo*, or *Villa-Real*, and *Pinhel*.
The Metrop. is *Miranda*.

3. *Beira*, a S. Pr. on the S. of the two former;
130 m. l. & 95 br. very fertile & well inhabited;
Divided into six Counties, all denominated
from their ch. T. viz. *Lamego*, *Aveiro*, *Viseu*,
Coimbra, *Guarda*, & *Castel-branco*; *Coimbra*
or *Conimbra*, a celebrated Univ. is the Metrop.

4. *Estremadura* (*Portugaise*) a S. Pr. on
the S. and S. W. of *Beira*; the richest & best
inhabited in the whole Kdm. 140 m. in l.
and 80 br. divided into six Counties, call'd
after their ch. Ts. viz. *Tomar*, *Leira*, *San-*
terein or *St. Jrene*, *Alenquer*, *Lisbon*, and
Setuval. The Metrop. of all Portugal is *Lis-*
bon, formerly call'd *Oliosipon*, or *Olissippo*,
but by the Romans, *Felicitas Julia*; head of
a smal Kdm. of the *Moares*, but recover'd
by *Alfonfus I.* and made the Royal Seat; It is

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a populous and flourishing City, heretofore accounted one of the four Mart Towns in *Europe*; seated upon five Hills on the N. side of the R. *Tagus* or *Tajo*, an Ar-Bpk. and Univ. Lon. 8. D. 10 min. Lat. 38. D. 40. min.

5. *Alten-Tajo* or *Entre-Tajo-Guadiana*, a S. Pr. on the S. E. of *Estremadura*, a very Fruitful Country; 160 m. l. and 98 br. contains, 5 Counties, call'd after their ch. Ts. viz. *Portalegre*, *Estremos*, *Evora*, *Elvas*, and *Beja*; Metrop. is *Evora*, an Univ.

6. Kdm. of *Algarve*, a S. Pr. on the S. of *Entre-Tajo-Guadiana*, and W. of *Andaluzia*, the most S-W. in all *Europe*; 86. m. l. and 30. br. the most barren and Hilly part of all *Portugal*: This small Country was once a Province of the Kdm. of *Cor-duba*, then Subject to the K. of *Sevil*, and afterwards to the K. of *Morocco*, who left it (because scarce worth keeping) to several petty *Moorish* Princes; but they were Conquer'd by *Alfonsus* V. of *Castile*, who gave it in Dowry with his Daughter to *Alfonsus* III. of *Portugal*, 1260; since which time it has always follow'd the fate of that Kdm. giving the Title of Prince to the K. of *Portugal*'s eldest Son. It is divided into two parts, viz. 1. *Tavira*,
the

the most Eastern Prov. ch. Ts. *Tavira* and *Faro*. 2. *Lagos*, the most W. ch. Ts. *Lagos* and *Silves*. *Tavira* is the Metrop.

There are in *Portugal*, 3 At-Bpkricks 10 Bpkricks, and 2 Universities.

§ 3. FRANCE.

FRANCE is at this day the best and most Potent Kdm. in *Europe*, on the N-E. of *Spain*, and S-W. of *Germany*; wash'd on the N-W. with the *British-Channel*, on the W. with the *Bay of Biscay*, and on the S-E with the *Mediterranean Sea*: Situated between the 13 and 27 Deg. of Long. and 42 Deg. 15. min. and 51 Deg. of Lat. It is of a quadrangular Form, each side being almost 600 m. l. its greatest length is from *Brest* in *Bretaigne* to *Trejuls* in *Provence*, about 660 m. and in br. from the borders of *Biscay* to the most N-E. parts of *Lorraine*, 550 m. Formerly called *Galatia*, *Celto Galatia*, or *Gaul*; now call'd by the *Italians*, *Spainards*, and *Turks*, *Franza*; by the *Portuguese*, *Franzam*; by the *Germans*, *Franckreich*; by the *Swedes*, *Frankryka*; by the *Dutch*, *Vrancrych*; by the *Polanders*, *Francuaze-mia*; and by the *Asiaticks*, *Frankistan*.

The

The Air is so very temperat, pleasant and wholesome, that it may be said, this Country herein excels any other in *Europe*, (except towards the S. parts, in the Summer it is excessive hot) for which cause call'd by *Cesar*, *Saluberrima*; and by *Claudian*, *Felicitissima*. This Country is likewise extraordinarily Fertile in all things, which serve either for Necessity or Ornament: The Valleys or Champaign ground, are fill'd with Corn, Vines, and all sort of pleasant Fruits; the Lakes and Rivers stor'd with Fishes; the Forrests & Woods plenish'd with wild Beasts for Hunting; the Mountains cover'd with Flocks, and lin'd with Minerals; the whole Country over numerously inhabited: and in a Word, so Blessed with all Advantages of Nature and Art, that it is deservedly call'd *The Garden and Paradise of Europe*; affording abundance of these excellent Com: viz. Wine, Salt, Fish, Corn, Oyle, Canvas, Alamodes, Coral, Paper, Linen, Timber, Skins, Silks, Verdegris, *Cremor Tartaris*, &c.

The ancient Inhabitants were the *Gauls*, a very warlike people, from whom are descended many valorous Nations; who have invaded *Germany*, *Italy*, *Greece*, &c. yea Sacked *Rome* it self; but after many combats with the *Romans*, they were totally

subdu'd by *Julius Casar*. In the reign of *Gratian*, some of the *Britans* invaded that part of *France*, opposit to them, ever since call'd *Bretaigne*; and in the reign of *Honorius*, the *Burgundians* were call'd in by *Stilico*, to defend the Borders against the *Franks*; and shortly after, by paction with the same Emperour, the *Goths*, leaving *Italy*, were placed in that part of this Country call'd *Gallia Narbonensis*; Shortly after, in the reign of *Valentinian III.* the *Franks* brok in upon *Gallia Belgica*, and beating out all before them, drove the *Goths* into *Spain*, and then subdu'd the *Burgundians*; calling the whole Country after them; who erected a Monarchy, which has continu'd ever since under the succession of Kings of three sundry Races: yet the *Vascones*, breaking over the *Pyreneans* seiz'd upon that part of *Aquitain*, which is now call'd *Gascoigne*, from them. Afterwards, in the Reign of *Charles the Simple*, the *Normans* by force invaded, and by composition obtain'd the Country then call'd *Neustria*, since *Normandy*: but all of them, by their long subjection to the *French Crown*, are now incorporat, and call'd *Frenchmen*. They were Govern'd by *Dukes*, till 430, when *Pharamond* first assum'd the Title of *King*.

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Meroveus, anno 450 disposseſs'd the Sons of *Clodion*, Son and ſucceſſor of *Pharamond*, and was the firſt that reign'd in *Gaul*; whence 18 following Kings were call'd, of the *Merovignian* line: yet none of them were ſtil'd Kings of *France*, but thoſe that had their Royal Seat in *Paris*, the reſt being call'd Kings from the principal Cities they poſſeſs'd, as ſometimes of *Orleans*, *Soiſſions*, &c. The ſecond Race is call'd the *Carolovignian*, or *Boiarian*, the firſt K: whereof was *Pepin*, Anno 751. which continu'd under 13 Kings, till 988. when *Hugh Capet* aſcended the Throne; whence all the Ks. to this preſent K. *Lewis XIV.* are of the *Capetine* line. The Government is purely Monarchical, and the Crown Hereditary; but ſo, as a Woman is excluded from being Heireſs thereto, by the *Salique Law*. The K. is well known by the Title of *Moſt Chriſtian Maſteſty*. *France* has given Emperours to *Germany* and *Conſtantinople*, Kings to *Portugal*, *England*, *Sicily*, *Naples*, *Hungary*, *Poland*, *Cyprus*, and *Jeruſalem*. *Charles the great*, Em. of *Germany* and K. of *France* enter'd into an Offeſſive & Deſeſſive League with *Achairs* K. of *Scotland*; which continu'd the long-eſt unbroken of any that we read of: which I think is the Reaſon why the French K. is ~~not~~ K. *James*. The

The *French* are ordinarily of a middle Stature, and somewhat swarthy Complexion; of a very quick and active Spirit, full of Words, of free speech, not grave or affected in carriage, very inconstant and impatient; ready on the smallest occasion to take up Arms, and very litigious in time of Peace, not great lovers and promoters of Learning, nevertheless, rather witty than wise. There is a Proverb, The *Spainards* seem wise and are Fools, the *Italians* seem and are wise, the *Portuguese* neither seem nor are wise, but the *French* seem Fools and are wise.

The Christian Faith was first planted here by SS. *Peter* and *Paul's* Disciples, but it was greatly defac'd by the invasion of the *Franks*; yet again planted by S. *Remigius*, Abt Bp. of *Rheimes*; The Inhabitants are now almost all *Papists*, tho' before the Year 1686. there was a vast Number of *Protestants*.

The Language is the vulgar *French*, composed of Old *Gallick*, *German*, *Latine*, &c. a very soft Language, rather Elegant than Grovish, much whereof is express'd in the *Proverb*.

France was of a vaster Extent heretofore, than at present; the first division by the *Romans* was into *Gallia Cisalpina*, or *Togata*, on the S. side

side of the *Alps*, containing all the Countries in *Italy* on the N. of the R. *Arno*, which go under the name of *Lombardy*; and the *Transalpina*, which contain'd all the rest of *Gaul* on the other side of the *Alps*. Afterwards by *J. Cesar*, 'twas divided into three parts, viz. *Aquitania*, between the *Pyreneans* and the R. *Loire*; 2. *Celtica*, (or *Lugdunensis*) between the *Loire* and the *Seine*; and 3. *Belgica*, containing all the parts N.E. from lake *Lemain* and the *Seine*: but *Augustus* made a 4th, viz. *Narbonensis*, containing the S. E. parts; The first three parts were call'd *Gallia Comata*; and the last one, *Gallia Braccata*. *Constantine*, made it a *Diocese* of the Empire, Subject to its own *Præfæctus Prætorio*, and Subdivided these four Provinces into 17. viz. 1. *Provincia Lugdunensis prima*, contains part of *Lyonois*, and Ddm. of *Burgundy*; 2. *Lugdunensis secunda*, cont: the Ddm of *Normandy*; 3. *Ludg. tertia*, cont. *Bretaigne*, *Turain*, *Maine* & *Anjou*; 4. *Lugd. quarta*, cont. *Beauſſe*, *Brie*, *Auxerrois*, with parts of *Champaigne*, and the *Isle of France*; 5. *Belgica* or *Bellica prima*, containing *Lorraine* and the *District of Triers*; 6. *Belgica secunda* cont. *Artois*, &c. *Picardy*, parts of *Isle of France*, *Champaigne*, &c. 7. *Germania prima*; 8. *Ger-*

mania

Book 2. [46] France,
mania secunda, cont. some of the adjacent
 Countries in both Germanies; 9. *Maxima*
Sequanorum, cont. parts of Switzerland and
Burgundy; 10. *Alpes Graia & Pennina*, cont.
Wallisland and part of *Savoy*; 11. *Narbon-*
ensis prima, cont. part of *Languedoc*; 12.
Narbona secunda, cont. part of *Provence*;
 13. *Aquitania prima*, cont. *Berry*, *Auver-*
gne, *Quercy*, *Limousin*, and part of *Langu-*
doc; 14. *Aquit. secunda*, cont. *Poitou*, *Xan-*
toigne, and parts of *Gascoigne*, and *Guienne*,
 15. *Novempopulonia*, con. the rest of *Guiene*
 & *Gascoigne*; 16. *Vienensis*, cont. parts of *Savoy*
Dauphiné & *Provence*; 17. *Alpes Maritima*,
 cont. parts of *Dauphiné* and *Provence*, but
 now a great part of these are disjoin'd from
France and united to other Dominions.

But *France* being afterwards contain'd with-
 in far less Bounds, 'twas divided into sever-
 al small Estates, which are now reduc'd to
 12. Governments, viz. 1. *Picardie*, a S.
 Pr. the most N. in the Kingdom, indiffer-
 ently Fertile, 130 m. l. and 45 br. cont.
 three parts; viz. 1. *Lower Picardy*, the most
 N. towards the Sea, contains three districts,
Pais Reconquis, ch. T. *Calais*; *Ardres*,
 ch. T. *Ardres*; *Boulenois*, ch. T. *Boulogne*.
 2. *Middle*, or *proper Picardy*, contains two
 parts, *Ponthieu*, ch. T. *Abbevil*; and *Ami-*
enois

France,

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enois, ch. T. *Amiens*. 3. *Higher Picardy*, the most E. divided into three parts, *Vermandois*, ch. T. *St. Quintin*; *Tierafehe*, ch. T. *Guise*; *Santerre*, ch. Ts. *Perone* and *Roye*; The Metrop. is *Amiens*, tho' some reckon *Abbevil*. To this Government may be subjoyned the Ar-Bpk. of *Cambray*, and Earldom of *Artois*.

2. *Isle of France*, an inl. Pt. on the S. of *Picardy*; a very fruitful, pleasant and well Inhabited Country, 125. m. l. and 115. br. the first place that the *Franks* had here for their first habitation; divided into two parts, viz. 1. That on the N. and 2. that on the S. of the R. *Seine*. That on the N. contains 8. parts, viz. 1. *Laonois*, ch. T. *Laon*. 2. *Soissonois*, ch. T. *Soisson*. 3. *Noyenois*, ch. T. *Noyen*; (these three formerly belong'd to *Picardy*) 4. *Beauvoises*, ch. T. *Beauvais*. 5. *Vexin-Francois*, ch. T. *Pont-Oyse*. 6. *Ddm. of Valois*, ch. Ts. *Senlis* and *Crespy*; 7. *Proper Isle of France*, ch. T. *Paris* the Metrop. of the whole Kdm.; a large, handfom and Populous City, commodiously seated on the R. *Seine*, the Seat of an Ar-Bp, and one of the Eminest Universities in the World. Lon. 19 Deg. 20 min. Lat. 48 Deg. 5 Min. 8. *La Brie Francois*, ch. T. *Meaux*; That on the S. of the R.

Seine

Seine contains two Counties, 1. *Heurepoix*, ch. T. *Melun*; and 2. The North parts of *Gastenois*, ch. T. *Dourdon*.

3. *Champaigne*, an incl. Pr. on the S.E. of *Picardy*, and E. of the *Isle of France*, a very plain and pleasant Country, 160 m. l. and 130 br. divided into the *Higher* towards the N. & the *Lower* towards the S. The *Higher* containing 4. parts, viz. *Reihelois* ch. T. *Reihel*, *Sedan* and *Charleville*; 2. *Ddm. of Rheims*, ch. T. *Rheims*; 3. *Proper High Champaign*, ch. T. *Chateau Thierry*; 4. *Chaa-lonois*, ch. T. *Chaa-lon-sur-Marne*; the *Lower* contains 4. parts, viz. 1. *Proper low Champagine* ch. T. *Troys*, 2. *Le Val-lage*, ch. T. *Bar-sur-Aube*; 3. *Bassigny* ch. T. *Langres*; 4. *La Brie Champaigne*, ch. T. *Provins*; 5. *Senonois*, ch. T. *Sens*; and *Tonnere*. The Metrop. is *Rheims*, the Seat of the first Ar-Bp of France, & an Univ.

4. *Normandy*, a S Pr. on the S. of the *Isle of France*, and S W. of *Picardy* one of the most Fertile and best Inhabited in the whole Kdm. 175. m. l. and 86. br. divided into two parts, viz. 1. the *Higher* towards the E. containing four Bayliwicks, viz. *Pais de Caux*, ch. T. *Dieppe*, *Cande-bee*, & *Havre-de-grace*; *Roven* or *Rouen*, ch. T. *Rouen*; *Vexin-Normand* or *Gisors*, ch. T. *Gi-*

Gisors and *Vernon*; *Eureux*, ch. T. *Eureux*.
 2. *Lower Normandy* contains four *Baylyries*,
viz. *Caen*, ch. T. *Caen*; *Le Coutantin*, ch. T.
Coutances or *Constance*, and *Carentan*; *L'Au-*
ranchin, ch. T. *Auranches*; *Alencon* or *Pais*
de Auge, ch. T. *Alencon* and *Verneuil*. The
 Metropolis is *Rouen*, an Ar-Bpk & Univ. the
 second City, either for Wealth or Largeness,
 in the whole Kingdom. When a Colony of
Danes, *Norwegians*, and other Northern Na-
 tions, had for a long time pyrated on the seas,
 at last invaded this Country, then call'd *Neu-*
stria, but ever since, *Normandy*. They were
 govern'd by *Dukes* tributary to the Kings of
Frince, one of which, who was a *Baltard*,
 subdu'd *England*, whence he was call'd *Wil-*
liam the Conquerour, Anno 1067.

3. *Armorica*, now *Bretaigne*, so call'd, as
 is suppos'd, from a Colony of *Britains* which
 arriv'd here anno 385. and therefore call'd
Little Britainy, to distinguish it from *Great*
Britain; 'Tis a very fertile, and well inha-
 bited Sea Province, the most W. in all *France*,
 on the S-W. of *Normandy*; 180 miles long,
 & 110 broad; Divided into 2 parts, *viz.* The
Higher, towards the E. contains 5 *Diocesess*,
 Denominated from their chief Towns, *viz.*
Dol, *St. Malo*, *St. Brieux*, *Rennes*, *Nantes*;
 2: The *Lower*, towards the W. contains 4 *Dio-*
ceses.

ceses, viz. *St. Pol-de-Leon*, ch. *T. Brest*, (the other 3 are call'd from their chief Ts) *Trigvierre*, *Cornoaille*, & *Vannes*. The Metrop. is *Rennes*, tho' some reckon *Nants*.

6. *Orleanois*, a rich and pleasant Country, on the S-VV. of *Champaigne*, S. of the *Isle of France* & *Normandy*, S. & S-E. of *Britanny*; VVash'd on the S-W with the Ocean, 210 m. l. & 200 br. Divided into N. & S. by the R. *Loire*, contains 14 Provinces, viz. 1. Earldom of *Maine*, the most Western Countie, divided into the *Higher*, ch. *T. Mans*, & the *Lower*, ch. *T. Mayenne*; 2. Earld. of *Perche*, on the E. of *Maine*, div. into the *Greater* & *Lesser*, ch. *T. Nogent*. 3. *La Beausse* or *Chartres*, on the E. of *Perche*, ch. *T. Chartres*; 4. Dukedom of *Vendosm*, on the S. of *Beauce*, ch. *T. Vendosm*; 5. *Blaisois*. on the S. of *Vendosm*, div. into *Higher*, *Lower*, & *Dunois*, ch. *T. Blois*; 6. The S. parts of *Gastenois*, on the E. of *Vendosm*, ch. *T. Montargi*; 7. *Proper Orleanois*, on the S. of *Gastenois*, ch. *T. Orleance*; 8. *Nivernois*, S-E. from *Orleanois*, ch. *T. Nevers*; 9. Dukedom of *Berry* on the W. of *Nivernois*, ch. *T. Bourges*; 10. *Touraine*, on N-W. of *Berry*, ch. *T. Tours*; 11. *Anjou*, on the W. of *Touraine*, & S. of *Maine*, ch. *T. Angers*, & *Saumur*; 12. *Poitlou*, S. from *Anjou*, ch. *T. Poitiers*; 13. *Pais d'Annis*, on the S. of *Poitlou*,

France,

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Flou, ch. T. *Rochelle*; 14. *Angoumois*, on the E. of *Pais de Annis*, ch. T. *Angoulesme*. The Metropolis is *Orleans*, a rich & pleasant City & Univerſity, on the N. ſide of the *Loire*.

7. *Bourgoigne*, an inland Province on the E. of *Orleanois*, & S. of *Champaigne*, an extraordinarily well water'd and fertile Country, eſpecially in Wine; 180 m. l. & 130 br. was in former times govern'd by Kings & Dukes Originally of the Bloud Royal of France, who by Marriage ſucceeded to the Eſtates of *Flanders*, *Artois*, &c. but Duke Charles the Warlike being kill'd at the Battle of *Nancy*, leaving no Heirs Male behind him, this Country was ſeiz'd upon by *Lewis XI. K. of France*. 'Tis Divided into the *Higher*, towards the N. and the *Lower*, towards the S. The *Higher*, which is now commonly called the *Dukedom of Burgundy*, made up, when it was a part of *Germany*, almoſt a whole Circle; ſubdivided into 8 Bailiwicks, viz. *Auxerrois*, ch. T. *Auxerre*; *Auxois*, ch. T. *Semur*; *La Montagne*, ch. Ts. *Caſtillon-sur-Seine*, & *Bar-sur-Seine*; *Proper Burgundy*, ch. T. *Dijon*; *Breſ-Challonois*, ch. T. *Challan-sur-Soane*, & *Belle-gard*; *Autunois*, ch. T. *Autun*; *Charolois*, ch. T. *Charolles*; *Maſconois*, ch. T. *Maſcon*. The *Lower Burgundy* contains the County of *Breſs*, ſubdivided into 3 parts, viz. *La Breſs*, ch. T.

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Bourg-en-Bress; Part of *Beugy*, ch. T. *Bel-*
ley; Principality of *Dombs*, ch. T. *Trevoux*;
Dijon is chief Town of the whole.

8. *Lyonnois*, a very rich and well in-
habited inland Province, 208 m. l. & 140
br. Div. into 2 Districts, viz. 1. That toward
the E. containing 2 parts, *Proper Lyonnois*,
ch. T. *Lyons*; *Beaujalois*, ch. T. *Ville Franché*;
Forez, ch. T. *Feurs*: 2. That towards the W.
containing 3 parts, *Auvergne*, subdivided in-
to the *Higher*, ch. T. *St. Fleur*, and the *Lower*,
otherways called *Limagne*, ch. T. *Clermont*;
Bourbonnois, ch. Ts. *Bourbon*, & *Moulines*;
Limosin, subdiv. into the *Proper* or *Higher*,
towards the S. [in *Guienne*] and the *Low-*
er, or *la Marche*, towards the N. ch. T. *Gue-*
ret. The Metrop. is *Lyons*, an Ar-Bpk. Univ.
& one of the best Marts in all France.

9. *Guienne* and *Gascony*, Bounded on the
N-E. with *Lyonnois*, and on the S. with the
Pyreneans, wash'd on the W. with the Oce-
an; Very fertile, especially in Corn & Wine;
was in former times possess'd by the *English*,
who after many bloody Battels were at last
thrust out by the *French*; 270 m. l. & 230
br. This Government is naturally divided
into 2 parts, viz. *Gienne* & *Gascoigne*; the
former, which is the most Northern, contains
these 8 parts, viz. 1. *Rovergue*, ch. T. *Rodes*;

France,

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2. *Higher Limousin*, ch. T. *Limoges*; 3. *Quercy*, ch. T. *Cabors*; 4. *Perigori*, ch. T. *Perigueux*; 5. *Xaintogne*, ch. T. *Xaintes*; 6. *Proper Guienne* or *Bourdelois*, ch. T. *Bourdeaux*; 7. *Bazadois*, ch. T. *Bazas*; 8. *Agenois*, ch. T. *Agen*. *Giscony* contains 12 parts, 1. *Les Landes*, or *Auribat*, ch. T. *Dags*; 2. *Albert*, ch. T. *Albert*; 3. *Chalosse*, or *Proper Gascony*, ch. T. *Ayre*; 4. *Argmanac*, subdiv. into the *Higher & Lower*, ch. T. *Aux*; 5. *Condomois*, ch. T. *Condom*; 6. *Estarac*, ch. T. *Mirande*; 7. *Gaure*, ch. T. *Verdun*; 8. *Comingé*, ch. T. *Lombes*; 9. *Bigorre*, ch. T. *Tarbe*; 10. *Conserance*, ch. T. *St Bertrant*; 11. *Principality of Bearn*, divided into *Proper Bearn* and *Oleron*, ch. T. *Pau*; 12. *Basque*, divided into, *la Bour*, ch. T. *Bayonne*; *Lower NAVAR*, ch. T. *St Palais*; & *Soul*, ch. T. *Malleon*. Metrop. is *Bourdeaux*.

10. *Languedoc*, on the S-E. of *Guienne*, and S. of *Lyonnais*, wash'd on the S-E. with the *Mediterranean*: in the midland parts is something hilly and barren, but more fertile towards the Sea: 238 m. long, & 150 broad. Div. into 2 Districts, viz. 1. The *Higher* towards the W. Divided into 4 parts, *Thoulousain*, ch. T. *Thoulouse*; *Albigois*, ch. T. *Alby*; *Auraguais*, ch. T. *la Vaur*; *Foix*, ch. T. *Foix*; *Roussillon*, is sometimes reckoned a part of this Division: *Vid. Spain*, ¶ 7. P. 30. 2. *Lower*

Lan-

Languedoc, Divided into 3 Territories, viz. *Narbonne* subdiv. into 4 Dioceses, ch. T. *Narbonne*; *Beziers*, subdiv. into 3 Dioceses, ch. T. *Beziers*; 3. *Nismes*, subdiv. into 3 Dioceses, ch. T. *Mompelier*: Under this Division, some comprehend the Country of *Sevennes*, Div. into 3 parts, viz. *Givaudan*, ch. T. *Mende*; *Velay*, ch. T. *le Puy*; & *Vivarez*, ch. T. *Viviers*. The Metropolis is *Thoulause*.

11. *Provence*, a Sea Pr. on the E. of *Languedoc*, 160 m. l. & 100 broad, is of an excessive hot Air, and indifferently fertile Soil; Divided into three Districts, viz, 1. *Lower*, or *Coast of Provence*, towards the South, contains 6 Diocesses, call'd after their chief Cities, *Arles*, *Marseilles*, *Toulon*, *Frejuls*, *Grace*, & *Vence*; 2. *Middle Provence*, contains 4 Diocesses, bearing the names of their chief Cities, *Aix*, *Ries*, *Senez*, *Digne*; 3. *Higher*, or *Northern Provence*, contains 4 parts nam'd from their chief towns, viz. Bpk. of *Sisteron*, Bpk. of *Apt*, County of *Venascin*, comprehending *Avignon*, subject to the Pope; and the Principality of *Orange*, about 4 Leagues long, & 3 broad; has been of a long time govern'd by Princes of the Family of *Baux* or *Bassij*, tributaries to the antient Earles of *Provence*: It has often fail'd in Heires Male, whereby it came under Forregners: One of
the

France,

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the Heireſſes was given in Marriage by King Francis I. to Count *Henry of Naſſau*. 1515. but the Son of that Bed being kill'd at the Battel of *Landrecy* 1543. left his Eſtate to his Couſen *William of Naſſau*, the Grand Patron of the *Netherlands* Liberties againſt *Spain*, aſſaſſinated 1584. His Great Grandſon landed in *Britain*, 1688. As for the Revenues of this ſmall Principality, they're ſcarce able to defray the charge of the Government: ſeiz'd by *Lewis XIV.* reſtor'd 1697. *Aix* is the Metrop.

12. *Dauphiné*, an inland Province, North from *Provence*, and North-Eaſt from *Languedoc*, 150 m. l. & 100 br. Divided into the *Higher*, towards the Eaſt, Very barren, and montanous, a great part of it being branches of the *Alps*, contains 6 territories, viz. *Graiſſivaudan*, ch. T. *Grenoble*: *Royanez*, ch. T. *Pont de Royan*: *les Baronies*, ch. T. *Nions*: *Gapençois*, ch. T. *Gap*: *Embrunois*, ch. T. *Embrun*: *Briançois*, ch. T. *Briancon* & *Pignerol*. Lower *Dauphiné* is ſomething more fruitful, yet far interiour to any other Country in *France*, it contains 4 Counties called after their chief towns, *Viennois*, *Valencinois*, *Diois*, and *Tricastinois*: the Metropolis is *Grenoble*. This Country made up a part of the Kdm. of *Burgundy*, till it was ſurrender'd to the German Emperours, who were lords thereof, till the year

year 1100, when *Guigne* Earl of *Graisvau-*
dan seiz'd upon it; whose Son being its first
 absolute Prince, was call'd *Dolphin of Vien-*
nois, from the *Dolphin* he assum'd for his
 Arms, and the usual place of his Residence,
 under which Race it continu'd subject, till
 the year 1249. when 'twas sold by *Humber*
 II. to K. *Philip de Valois*, on condition that
 the eldest Son of *France* should be stil'd *Daup-*
phine of Viennois, and Quarter these Arms
 with the *French*: since which time the eldest
 Son of *France* has been call'd *the Dauphine*,
 enjoying the Command & Possession thereof.

Besides these 12 Governments, we may also add the late
 Conquests, on the East side of *France*, which chiefly are,

1. *Savoy*; which being surrender'd to its
 own Duke, shall be describ'd afterwards.

2, *Franch-Comté*, call'd the County of *Bur-*
gundy or *Upper Burgundy*, bounded on the W.
 with the Dukedom of *Burgundy*; which, to-
 gether with this, made one of the 10 *German*
Circles. Altho' this country be mountainous,
 yet is fertile enough, especially in corn, Wine,
 & Wood; it was a part of the ancient Kdm.
 of *Burgundy*, given to the Emp. *Conrade* II.
 by *Rodolph* last K. hereof: after many vari-
 ous changes it was surpriz'd by K. *Lewis* XI.
 after the Death of *Charles the Warlike*, but
 was restor'd to *Mary* Daughter of this *Charles*,

mar-

France,

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married to *Maximilian of Austria*, afterwards
Emperour; their Son *Philip* Married *Joan*,
Heirefs of *Castile* and *Aragon*, by whom he
had two Sons, *Charles* and *Ferdinand*; the
latter succeeded him in *Germany*, and the
former in *Spain*, *Burgundy*, *Belgium*, &c.
and was afterwards elected Emperour. It was
seized upon by the *French K.* but restored
by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapel*, & retaken in
1674. It is about 135 m. l. and 80 br. div.
into 3 parts, viz. 1 *Higher* or *Vesoul*, tow-
ards the N. containing 3 Baylywicks, and a
County, call'd from their ch. Ts. *Vesoule*,
Gray, *Baulme*, and *Montbeliard*; 2 *Milieu* or
Dole, contains 4 Bailywicks, nam'd from
their chief Ts. *Besancon*, *Dole*, *Quigney* and
Ornanse; 3 *Lower* or *Aval*, containing 7
Baylywicks bearing the names of their ch.
Ts. *Montmorat*, *Poligney*, *Salines*, *Pontar-
lier*, *Nasereth*, *Arbois* and *Orglet*; the Me-
tropolis is *Besancon*.

3. *Lorrain*, on the N. of *Franch Comté*, &
E. of *Champaign*, is very Hilly, and ore-
grown with Wood, being a part of that once
vast Forrest of *Ardenne*, yet the Air is ge-
nerally very temperat, and the Soil fertile e-
nough, in Corns; here are also many Mines
of Copper add Iron. It is about 130 m. l.
and 110 br. div. into 3 parts, viz. 1 *Pro-*

E

per

Book 2, [58] *France,*
per Lorrain, containing 3 Baylywicks, viz.
François, ch. T. *Nancy*; *Allemande*, ch. T.
Vandrevange; and *Vange*, ch. T. *Mirecourt*.
 2. Ddm. of *Bar*, ch. T. *Bar-le-Duc*; 3. Princip.
 of *Phaeltzbourgh* ch. T. *Phaeltzbourgh*; 4.
 Bpks. of *Toule*, *Metz*, *Verdun*, all call'd
 from their ch. Towns. 5. The Counties, seven
 in number, call'd after their ch. T's. viz.
Bisché, *Sarward*, *Salme*, *Sarbruck*, *Vaudemont*,
Fenestrange, and *Clérmont*; some of
 these were under free Sovereigns, particularly
Salme and *Vaudemont*, who were also call'd
Princes. The Metrop. is *Nancy*. This Coun-
 try, formerly call'd *Austrabia*, was a Sove-
 reign Dukedom of *Germany*; the three Bpks
 were of a long time subject to *France*, and
 confirmed thereto by the Treaty of *Munster*
 1648. the Ddm of *Bar* and some of the Coun-
 ties, who had been Seiz'd by *Lewis XIII.*
 were confirm'd to *France*, by the *Pyrenean*
 Treaty 1659. by which Treaty, *Lorrain* was
 restor'd to its own Duke, yet in 1674. the
French reasum'd it, but it was restor'd to its
 own Duke by the Treaty at *Ryswick* 1697;
 Besides all these already describ'd, there
 yet remains the *Isles*; which according to
 our method, shall be spoken of among the
European Isles.

There is another way of dividing *France*,
 that

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that is, according to the *Parliaments*, viz. the Parliaments of *Paris*, *Rouën*, *Rennes*, *Bourdeaux*, *Thoulouse*, *Aix*, *Grenoble*, *Angou* and *Pau*.

There are in *France* 18 Ar-Bpks. 106 Bishopricks, and 20 Universities.

§. 4 SWITZERLAND.

UNDER this name I comprehend most of these Countries and Provinces, among or about the *Alps*, which are in Union among themselves, making up that Common-Wealth, call'd (formerly *Helvetia*, *Rhetia*, &c. but now) *Suisse* or *Switzerland*; bounded on the N. with part of *Germany*, on the W. with the *French County*, and on the S. with *Savoy*, *Piedmount* &c. about 230 m. l. and 140. broad.

This Country enjoys a very cold and sharp Air; is extraordinary Mountainous, and the Valleys for the most part, fill'd with standing Water or Lakes: yet is not very barren; affording abundance of Grass for Pasturage, with some Corn and Wine, altho' scarce sufficient for the Inhabitants, who are very numerous; the chief Commodities are Cattle, Butter, Cheese, Horses, &c.

The antient Inhabitants were the *Allobroges*, *Rhari*, *Salij*, *Valences*, *Vacontij*, with many other barbarous Tribes: subdu'd by the *Romans*, then by the *Burgundians*, and *Almans*; sometimes Subject to the *French*, sometimes to the *Germans*; so that in the more antient times, 't was accounted a part of the former, and in the middle ages, a part of the latter, but for near these last 400 Years, a free independent Country. They are naturally of a big robust body, none of the most civiliz'd, yet they follow *Mechanick Trades*, but are more addicted to War, and are very good *Souldiers*, serving any that will hire them; being of a very mercenary Temper, and great lovers of Liberty. They were converted about the year 177. *Zuinglius* began to Preach here in the beginning of the Reformation, a great many following his Doctrine, but others nevertheless continued Popish.

The Language here spoken is very Corrupt, compos'd of the *French*, *German* and *Italian*; any of which is well enough understood among them.

It is a great Common-Wealth made up of many small ones; contains 3 parts, viz. 1. *The Cantons*, which are 13. 1. *Basil* the most N-W. ch. T. *Basil*; 2. *Soluthurn*, on the S. of *Basel* ch. T. *Soluthurn*. 3. *Bern*, containing

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ing *Proper Bern*, a large Country on the S. of *Solothurn*, ch. T. *Bern*; and *Pais de Vaut*, on the N. side of *Lake Lemain*, ch. T. *Lausanne*. 4. *Freyburg*, almost surrounded on the W. S. & E. sides with *Bern & Vaut*, ch. T. *Freyburgh*. 5. *Underwald*, bounded on W. and S. with *Bern*, ch. T. *Stantz*. 6. *Uri* or *Zuri*, on the S. E. of *Underwalden*, ch. T. *Altorf*; 7. *Glaris* on the N. E. of *Uri*, ch. T. *Glaris*; 8. *Schwitz*, gives name to all the rest, because it first assum'd Liberty, on the W. of *Glaris*, and N. of *Uri*, ch. T. *Schwitz*; 9. *Zug*, bounded on the S. & S. E. with *Schwitz*, ch. T. *Zug*; 10. *Lucern* on the W. of *Zug*, N. of *Underwald*, and E. of *Bern*, ch. T. *Lucern*; 11. *Zurich*, on the N. E. of *Zug*, and N. of *Schwitz*, ch. T. *Zurich*; 12. *Schaff-hausen*, on the N. of *Zurich*, ch. T. *Schaff-hausen*; 13. *Apenzel*, ch. T. *Apenzel*.

The second part of *Switzerland*, are the *Confederate States*, which are 1. *Geneva* the most western of all, situated on the West end of *Lake Lemain*, with a small adjacent Territory, belonging to it; 2. *Wallisland*, on the S. of *Bern*, divided into the *Upper* and *Lower*, by the River *Rhosne*, ch. T. *Syon*. 3. Country of the *Grisons*, on the East of *Uri*, and S. E. of *Glaris*, ch. T. *Coinre*; 4. *Chiavina* surrounded on the W. N. and N. E. with

with the Country of the *Grisons*, ch. T. *Chiaviena*; 5. *Valtelina*, on the S. E. of *Chiaviena*, ch. T. *Sondri*; 6. Bishoprick of *Basel* on the W. of *Solothurn*, ch. T. *Bron-drut*; 7. *Biel*, on the S. of the Bkp. of *Basel*, ch. T. *Biel*; 8. *Neuenburgh*, on the S. W. of *Biel*, ch. T. *Neuenburgh*; 9. *St. Gall*, a Town and small Country, a little to the E. of *Zurich*. and N. of *Appenzel*; 10. and 11. *Mullhausen* and *Rotweil*, two once Imperial Cities in the Province of *Schwaben*.

The third part contains the *Prefectures*, or lesser Estates, which have been added either by Gift, Purchase, or chance of War; Somelye in *Switzerland* it self, some in the confines of *Italy*, others up and down, about the Borders, which have been lopt off from the neighbouring Countries; They are, the Towns & Countries of *Upper-Baden*, *Bremgarten*, *Mellingen*, *Raperschwile*, *Wagenthal*, *Tergow*, *Sargans* and *Walenstat*, The Prefecture of *Rheineck*, the Valleys of *Lugano*, *Locarno*, *Mendresio*, & *Madio*, taken out of *Milan* in *Italy*, anno 1512. The Baylywicks of *Gasteren*, *Belinzona* & *Ulzenach*, *Granson*, *Morat*, *Orbe*, and *Swartzimburge*, and the County of *Verdemburgh*. As to the situation of each of these, I refer the Reader to *Sanfon's*, or any other's Maps; seing many
many

many of them are so far asunder, and contain but small bounds, a more particular Description of them, and other such Territories, wou'd swell this Book beyond its design'd Bulk.

This Country being o'rrun by the *Burgundians* and *Germans*, part of it was given to *Sigebert* Earl of *Habsburg*, founder of the House of *Austria*; the rest was given to *Emp. Conrade II.* by *Rodolph*, upon his Resignation of the Kdm. of *Burgundy*, Anno 1030. But being oppress'd by *Albert* of *Austria*, who intending to dismember them from the Empire, and Unite them to his Estate 1038, they revolted, and the Cantons of *Schwitz*, *Underwald*, and *Uri* leagued together, which they made perpetual; in 1315. after they had obtain'd a Signal Victory against *Duke Leopold*; Anno 1332 *Lucern* united to the 3 former, 1352 *Zurich*, *Glaris*, *Zug*, and *Bern*, 1481 *Fryburg*, *Basel* & *Solothurn*, 1501 *Schaff-hausen*, and 1513 *Appenzel*.

All these Cantons are united among themselves; but the *States* and *Prefectures* are only united to some particular ones; as the *Abbot* of *St Gall*, entred into league with *Zurich*, *Lucern*, *Schwitz* & *Glaris*; The Town of *St Gall* leagued with these four, and also with *Berne* and *Zug*, anno 1452. *Rotweil* & *Mulhausen* with all the Cantons, the first

anno 1515. the other 1519. Nuenburgh, Biel and Geneva, with Bern only.

And of the Prefectures, Tergow belongs to Bern Zurich, Schwitz, Underwald, Uri, Lucern, Zug, Basel, Solothurn, & Fryburgh; Baden & Melingen belong to the first eight of these last named ten; Wagenthal, Sargans, and Rheineck to the first seven; Raperschwyle to Schwitz, Uri, Underwald and Glaris; Belinzona, to Uri, Schwitz and Underwald; and many of the other Prefectures (which have been for the most part, parts of Italy) to the whole Cantons, except Appenzel.

The Religions here profess'd are (as we have already said) Protestant and Popish; The Protestant Cantons are Zurich, Berne, Basel and Schaff-hausen; The Popish are, Uri, Schwitz, Underwald, Lucern, Zug, Fryburgh and Solothurn; in Glaris and Appenzel, both are tolerated: But the four Protestant are as large as them all. Yet tho' they vary in Opinion, they continue the confederacy for mutual Defence; The Cantons reserve several Privileges to themselves, wherein the Confederats do not share. In Basel, Glaris, and Appenzel, the Government is Democratical, but in Zurich, Solothurn and Bern, it is rather Aristocratical; & in the rest, sometimes Aristocracy, and sometimes Democra-

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cy prevails; but oftentimes the former: Every Canton being absolut within its own Jurisdiction: The General Meeting of the States is at *Baden*. The Metropolis of all Switzerland is *Basel* or *Basle*, a Bkp and Univ. Here are 7 Bkps. and 4 Univ.

ITALY.

ITALY, one of the famousst Countries in the World, may be call'd a large Peninsula in shape of a Boot; wash'd on three sides with Sea, joyn'd on the N-W. to *France*, lying S. from *Switzerland*: Situated between the 25 Degr. 30 Min: & 41 Deg. of Lon. and between 37 Deg. 40 Min: & 46 Deg. 30 Min. of Lat. In length, from the borders of *Geneva* in the N-W. point, to *S. M. de Leuca* the most S-E. about 800 miles; its greatest breadth, from *Nize* in the borders of *Provence*, to *Trieste* in *Istria*, 380 miles; but much narrower any where else, so that in some places 'tis but about 130. and in others, only 80 miles over. 'Twas anciently called *Chetim*, *Mosech*, *Ausonia*, *Hesperia*, *Latium*, *Saturnia*, *Oenotria*, &c. and receiv'd the name of *ITALY*, either from *K. Italus*, who first taught the Inhabitants Agriculture, or from the old Greek Word *Ἰταλός*,

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which

which signify'd an *Ox*, wherewith this Country formerly abounded: called at present by the *French*, *l'Italie*; by the *Germans*, *Welschlandt*; by the *Swedes*, *Italien*; by the *Danes*, *Valland*; by the *Turks*, *Vakia*; by the *Poles*, *Woskazemia*; by the *Sclavonians*, *Volska*; and and by the *Dalmatians* and *Croatians*, *Latinska Zemlya*, or *Zemglia*.

The Air is generally very pure and wholesome; but in the Ecclesiastical State, both Gross and Foggy: The Soil so fruitfull, that this Country seems to enjoy a continual Spring; abounding in all sorts of Fruits and Grains; with several Minerals and precious Stones; affording these excellent Commodities, Corn, Wine, Oyl, Fruits, Rice, Silks, Velvets, Taffata's, Satins, Cloath of Gold, and Silver, Damask, Grograms, Glasses, Al-lom, Saffron, Druggs, Quicksilver, Marble, &c. The Ancient Inhabitants were the Tribes or Nations of the *Latines*, *Sabins*, *Tuscans*, *Piceni*, *Tarentini*, *Ligures*, &c with several others of less Note; who were govern'd by several Kings of their own, till subdu'd by the *Romans*, who at first were subject to Kings also; but the Cruelty, Avarice, and Insolence of *Tarquinius Superbus*, made them shake off that kind of Government; afterwards they were govern'd

by

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by two *Consuls* elected Yearly, (except in extreme Danger, and then they gave all the Authority to a *Dictator*) under whom were *Prators, Tribunes, Questors, Ediles, Censors, Prefects*, and other inferiour Magistrates; Under this Government, the *Romans* were so prosperous, that they not only overcame their Neighbours, but conquer'd almost the whole World; tho' several times, 'twas at a low Pass with 'em by the powerful Arms of the *Gauls, Carthaginians, &c.* *Julius Caesar* having got himself declar'd perpetual *Dictator*, monopoliz'd, as 't were, the greatest part of the power to himself; who, disdain- ing the Title of *King*, because odious to the people, assum'd that of *Emperour*, which was then ordinarily given to the General of an Army; So this State chaing'd its name of *Republick*, into that of the *Roman Empire*, because of the Government by *Emperours*, (tho' for a long while after, there were *Consuls*, whose Office was thenceforth almost only *Titular*;) Thus the Empire continu'd till about *An. Chr. 330.* when *Constantine* remov'd the Imperial Seat from *Rome* to *Byzantium*, (which from him was called *Constantinople*) who dying, left this Empire betwixt his Sons; So it being divided, (into the *Eastern* and *Western*) this latter, was in-

vaded soon after, by several Barbarous Northern Nations: The *Goths*, *Vandals*, *Herules* and *Huns*, were the first that settled themselves; but were driven out by *Justinian's* Generals, *Belisarius* and *Narses*: Then the *Langobards* or *Lombards* came in, (being invited, 'twas thought, by *Narses*) and anno 568. erected a Kdm in *Gallia Cisalpina*, or *Italia Gallica*, which from their name has ever since been called *Lombardy*; but their Kdm was first shaken by *Pepin*, and Anno 774 cast down by *Charlemagne*, who bestowed most of these Lands on the Church, which it now enjoys, (for which 801 he was by the Pope Crown'd *Emperour* of the *West*;) giving *Naples* *Milane*, &c. to his second Son, with the Title of K. of *Italy*: but it did not long continue in this Line, for the many continu'd Wars, (with the Invasions and Inroads of the *Moors*;) broke this, and the Neighbouring Countries; So there arose several petty Princes, every one taking to himself such a Share, as he conveniently cou'd; which shall be describ'd in their proper Places: At present it is under the K. of *Spain*, the Pope, five considerable Dukes, four lesser, four Common-wealths, & several other little inconsiderable Sovereigns.

The *Italians*, to speak generally, are of

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a Tall slender Body, Civil, Polite, Dexterous, Prudent, Active & Ingonous; good, Politicians, Witty, Eloquent, and Valorous; but withal, great Swearers, very deceitful, Perfidious, & Jealous; Obedient to their Superiours, Gentle to Inferiours, Courteous to their Equals, affable to Strangers, but so tender of their Reputation, that they'd sooner be murder'd than slander'd; Gentle in apparel, sumptuous in Houses and furniture, neat and moderat at Table.

The Christian Faith was Preach'd here in its very infancy, by S. S. *Peter & Paul*, who founded that Church, which (ho' greatly degenerated) has continu'd to this Day;

Popery is profess'd thro'out all *Italy*, neither are any Protestants suffer'd, tho' both *Jews and Greeks* are permitted in some Cities.

Their Language is the vulgar *Italian*, very smooth and fluent; made up of Old *Italian* and *Latine*, with some *Lombardian*, *Gothish* and *Vandal* Words; but towards the Borders, 'tis a little corrupted with the Tongue of the Neighbouring Ccuntries; yet scarce is there any City, but has its particular idiom: The *Florentines* pronounce from the Throat, the *Venetians* from the Roof of the Mouth, the *Neapolitans* from the Teeth, & *Geneose* from the Lips, &c.

Italy

Italy, has been variously divided, according the several people that have been its Inhabitants: *Augustus*, divided it into 11 Provinces; But the *Emper: Adrian* and *Antoninus*, adding *Rhatia*, *Sicily*, &c. made them 17. *Constantine* in the new Modelling of the *Empire*, reduc'd its 120 Provinces to 14 *Dioceses*, whereof *Italy* made almost one: & divided it into 17 Parts; but afterwards into these Provinces, viz. 1. *Liguria*, now *Riviera de Genoua*; 2. *Æmia*, now *Lombardy*, on this side of the *Po*; 3. *Gallia*, *Transpadana*, or *Lombardy* on the further side of the *Po*; 4. *Forum Julij*, now *Friuli*; 5. *Venetorum terra*, or *Marca Trevigiana*; 6. *Histria*, now *Istria*; 7. *Hetruria*, now *Toscany*; 8. *Umbria*, now *Ducato di Spoleto*; 9. *Latium*, now *Campagna di Roma*; 10. *Picenum*, now *Marca Anconitana*; 11. *Flaminia*, now *Romagna*; 12. *Samnium*, now *Abruzzo*; 13. *Campania*, now *Terra di lavoro*; 14. *Lucania*, now *Basilicata*; 15. *Magna Græcia*, now *Upper Calabria*; 16. *Bruzia*, now *Lower Calabria*; 17. *Salentinorum Terra* or *Messapia*, now *Terra di Otranto*; 18. *Apulia Peucetia*, now *Terra di Bari*; 19. *Apulia Daunia*, now *Puglio Piana*: &c. But the Reader may have a clearer View, from the present Division, which is into the *Higher*, *Middle*, and *Lower*.

The

The *Higher Italy*, which is also called *LOMBARDY*, contains all the North parts, about 380 m. l. & 180 br. It is commonly divided into the *higher*, towards the W. & the *lower* towards the E. or into *Lombardia di qua dal Po*, on the S. Side, and *Lombardia di là dal Po*, on the other side of that River; or, into one Principality, 6 Dutchies, and two Common-wealths, *viz.*

1. *Ddm. of Savoy*, an inland Prov. the most N-W. in all *Italy*, bounded on the W. with *Dauphiny*; 90 m. l. & 70 broad; almost every whete o'erspread with the *Alps*, which is the Reason, 'tis so generally Barren, the Valleys excepted. In the declining of the *Empire*, it became a prey to sundry barbarous Nations; but at last, in the tenth Century; came under the Dominion of the Prince that at present possesses it in Feu from the *Empire*, who entering into the late confederacy against *France*, this Country was invaded and taken from him; but making a separat Peace, 1696. had it restor'd: Divided into 6. parts, *viz.* 1. *Chablais*, ch. T. *Thonon*. 2. *le Fossigni*, ch. T. *Bonne Ville*; 3. *Ddm of Geneve*, ch. T. *St. Jean Annecy*; 4. *Proper Savoy*, ch. T. *Chambery & Beaufort*; 5. *la Tarantais*, ch. T. *Mouftiers*; 6. *la Maurienne*, ch. T. *St. Jean de Maurienne*.

'Tis

'Tis otherways divided, into 4 parts, which are adjacent to as many Rivers, viz. *Isere, Arc, Seran, and Arve*: All which are reckoned sometimes a part of the German Circle of the Upper Rhine; The Metrop. is *Chambery*. The Commonwealth of *Geneva* is ordinarily esteem'd a part of *Savoy*, tho' it be a free and distinct State of it self, containing a Town, with an Univ: On the S-W. end of *Lake Lemain*, with a small adjacent Territory, about 8 miles long; divided into two Prefectures.

2. Principality of *Piemont*, on the S-E. of *Savoy*, E. of *Provence*, wash'd on the S. with the Sea; 140. m. l. and 100. br: excels any of its neighbouring Countries, either for the Fertileness of the Soil, wholesomeness of the Air, or Wealth of its Inhabitants; yet far inferiour to the rest of *Italy*: gives Title of Prince to the eldest Son of *Savoy*; tho' 'tis not well known, how that Duke acquir'd the possession thereof. It contains nine parts, viz. 1. Ddm. of *Aouste* ch. T. *Aouste*, & *Bardo*, 2. Seigniory of *Vercel*, divided into two Territories called from their ch. Towns, viz. *Verceils* and *Beila*; 3. Princip: of *Massarana*, (under its own Prince, protected by the Pope) ch. T. *Massaran*; 4. Marquisate of *Ivrea*, ch. T. *Ivrea*, or *Jurea*; 5. Earld.

5. Earld. of *Asti*, ch. Towns *Asti*, & *Verua*; 6. Marq. of *Susa*, ch. Ts. *Susa* & *Avigliano*; 7. Proper *Piedmont*, divided into 10 Territories, viz. *Turin*, *Carignano*, *Coni*, *Mondovi*, *Ceresca*, *Chieri*, *Ceva*, *Savigliano*, *Lucerno* & *Fossano*; 8. Marq. of *Saluzzo*, ch. T. *Carnagnole*; 9. *Nice* or *Nizzo*, divided into 5 Territories, call'd from their chief Towns, viz. *Proper Nize*, *Barcellona*, *Bobion*, *Tenda*, & *Del-Ag*. The Metrop. and Duk's residence is at *Turin*.

3. Ddm. of *Montferrat*, an ink. Prov. on the E. of *Piedmont*; 60 m. l. & 50 br. is a very mountainous, yet extraordinary fertile Country; given in 1534 by the Emp. *Charles V.* to the Duke of *Mantua*, but it occasion'd such continual Broils between the Dukes of *Savoy* & *Mantua*, that they ended only in 1619, when 'twas divided between 'em; only the small Territory of *Spigno* continu'd under its own Marquis. It contains 5 parts, all call'd from their ch. Towns, viz. 1. *Trino*, & 2. *Alba*, both under *Savoy*; 3. *Casale*, the Country is partly under *Mantua*, partly under *Savoy*, but the City (the Metropolis) is under the former; 4. *Acqui*, under *Mantua*; 5. *Spin* or *Spigno*, under its own Marquis of the House of *Carara*.

4. Common-Wealth of *Genoua*; *il Genouvesato*, or *Riviera di Genoua*; a Sea Province on the S. of *Montferrat* & *Milan*; 160 m. l. &

30 br. (tho' in some places not above 18) fertile enough by Nature, but more by Industry: has been sometimes under the Protection of the *French*, sometimes of the *Spainards*, and sometimes of the old Marquises of *Montfer-rat*, & Dukes of *Millan*; but about 1540, *Andrew D'Oria* shak'd off the *French* Yoke, and set 'em at Liberty: since which Time they've been govern'd by Dukes or Dags of their own, elected every two Years, assisted by Eight Senators, and the Council of 400. 'Tis divided into 2 parts, viz. I. *Riviera di Ponant*, Westwards, containing six parts, call'd from their chief Towns. 1. Princip. of *Monaco*, (the most Western) subject to its own Prince, protected by *France*; 2. Territory of *Vintimiglia*; 3. Prin. of *Oneglia* (under *Savoy*) subdivided into *Proper Oneglia*, & County of *Marro*; 4. Marq. of *Finale*, mostly under *Spain*; 5. & 6. Territ. of *Savona* and *Albenga*. II. *Riviera di Levant*, towards the East, ch. T. *Genoua*, *Saranza*, *Brunetto*, *Rapali*, &c. Here lye the Seigneury of *Pontremoli*, under the Great Duke: and the Marq. of *Torriglia*, (under its own Prince) both call'd from their ch. Towns. The Metrop. is *Genoua*, (*il superba*) a large & stately Town, Ar-Bpk. Univ. and celebrated Empory.

5. II *Milanesse*, or Dukedom of *Milan*: an inland Prox. on the N. of *Genoua*, and E. of

Mont-

Italy,

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Montferrat; about 160 m. l. & 110 b. is a very pleasant and fertile Country; which after the Fall of the Kdm of *Italy*, came under the German Emperours: but the Inhabitants turning insolent and rebellious, necessitated *Frederick I.* to bring an Army, which defeated 'em, and raz'd their City; but by the Assistance of the Pope & *Venetians*, they recover'd Strength, rebuilt the City of *Milan*, 1171. and were first govern'd by the Family of *Visconti*, with the Title of Lord, and afterwards Duke: This Family failing, the *French* Kings were to succeed, being next in Line, yet *Francis Sforza* having the Affection of the people, quickly possess'd himself of this Duchy; but *Lewis XII.* of *France* overcame *Lewis Sforza*, (*Francis's* Son) and took possession for himself, yet the *Switzers* and *Venetians* established *Maximilian Sforza* (*Lewis's* Son) whose Brother *Francis* dying in 1535. without Issue, this Ddm return'd to the Empire, of which 'tis a Fief: whereupon Emp. *Charles V.* promis'd to bestow it on one of the Sons of K. *Francis I.* yet nevertheless gave it to his own son *Philip II.* of *Spain*: whose Successors have ever since govern'd by a Deputy, who in regard of the Factions Humour of the Natives, are very despotick. By reason of the Emperour's questioning the late K. of *Spain's* Will, he has invaded

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 ed Italy on design to acquite the Spanish Do-
 minions, but is oppos'd by the French & Spa-
 nish Forces, commanded at first by M. de Ca-
 rinat, but now by Villeroy: whereby all this
 and several adjacent Countries are fill'd with
 these Armies, so 'tis hard to tell whether the
 Spaniards will maintain, or the Imperialists
 beat them from their Possession. 'Tis divided
 into 12 Territories, viz. *Alessandrines*, the
 most S.W. ch. T. *Alessandria*; 2. *Tortones*,
 ch. T. *Tortona*; 3. *Anghiera*, ch. T. *Aro-*
na; 4. *Novares*, ch. T. *Novara*; 5. *Vige-*
vanesco, ch. T. *Vigevano*; 6. *Comese*, ch. T.
Como; 7. *Paves*, ch. T. *Pavia*; 8. *Proper*
Milanes, ch. T. *Milan* add *Melignan*; 9.
Lodegrano, ch. T. *Lodi* and *Piaighione*; 10.
Cremonese, ch. T. *Cremona*; 11. *la Lau-*
mellina, ch. T. *Mortara* and *Valenza*; 12.
Bobbiese, ch. T. *Bobbio*; The Metropolis is
Milan (*Le grande*) a strong City, Archbpk
 and Univ.

6. *Dam of Parma*, or *Parmegiano*, an
 inland Prov. on the S.E. of *Milan*, and N.E.
 of *Genova*; 65. m. l. and 50 br. a very
 fertile Country (where they make the best
 Cheese in Europe) which after the fall of
 the *Roman Empire* had diverse Lords, from
 whom 'twas gain'd by the *Venetians*, and from
 them by the *Dukes of Milan*, but at last by
 Pope

Italy.

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Pope *Julius II.* Pope *Paul III.* (of the house of *Farnese*) made his Nephew *Pietro Luigi Farnese* Duke of it; he was disturb'd in his possession by Emp. *Charles V.* but his Son *Philip II.* of *Spain* restor'd *Plaisance*, and other Cities which he had taken; since which time it has continu'd under its own Sovereign Duke Feudatory to the Pope. 'Tis divided into five parts, viz. 1. Dukedom of *Plaisance* or *Piacenza*, the most W. ch. T. *Piacenza*, and *Nibiano*; 2. *L'Estu di Buseto*, or *Palavicini*, on the N.E. of *Piacenza*, ch. T. *Buseto* and *Borgo-san-Donino*; 3. Princip. of *Landi*, or *Val-di-Taro*, on the S. of *Buseto*, ch. T. *Borgo-di-Val-di-Taro*; 4. Proper Ddm of *Parma*, on the E. of *Landi*, ch. T. *Parma*, and *Belfort*; 5. County of *Rossena*, on the S.E. of *Parma*, ch. T. *Rossena*. Metrop. is *Parma*, a pleasant and handsome City, Bpk. & Univ.

Ddm. of *Modena*, an inland Prov. on the E. of *Parma*, and N.E. of *Genova*; 84 m. l. and 46 br. is one of the fertilest Countries in all *Lombardy*. Anno 1304 *Guido* Bp. here of consign'd it over to *Azzo d'Este* Lord of *Ferrara*, upon paying 10000 Crowns yearly to the Church; *Borso d'Este* one of his Successors was made 1452 by the Emp. *Frederick III.* Duke of *Modena*, and *Reggio* (which before that time had come thro' many hands)

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 hands] but Duke *Alfonso* dying Childless,
 left his Estate to his Nephew *Cesar d'Este*,
 whence arose many heats between him and
Pope Clement VIII. which were at last thus
 accommodated, That the Church should have
Ferrara, and That *Modena* and *Regio* should
 remain to *Cesar*: since which time, it has
 been under its own Prince of the house of *Este*
 dependent on the Emperour. It is divided in-
 to 8 parts, viz. 1. *Mirandula*, (a Sove-
 reign Dutchy) the most N. ch. T. *Miran-*
dula, and *Concordia*; 2. Princip. of *Carpi*, ch.
 T. *Carpi*; 3. Ddm of *Corregio*, ch. T. *Cor-*
regio; 4. Ddm of *Reggio*, ch. T. *Reggio*;
 5. Part of *Carfagnano*, ch. T. *Castra-Nova-*
de-Carfagnan; 6. Proper *Modena*, ch. T.
Modena; 7. *Sassuolo*, ch. T. *Sassuolo*; 8.
Frigignano, the most S.E. ch. T. *Sestola*. Me-
 trop. is *Modena*, a pleasant, compact little
 City and Bishoprick.

8. *Il Mantouano*, or Dutchy of *Mantoua*;
 an incl. Prov. on the N. of *Modena*. 70. m.
 l. and 44. br. a pleasant and fruitful Coun-
 try, on both sides of the R. *Po*, was given by
 Emp. *Otho II.* to *Theobald* Earl of *Canosse*;
 but, *Matildis*, one of his Successors, being
 dispossess'd by Emp. *Henry III.* joyn'd with
 the Pope, by whose Aid she recover'd it; and
 at her death, gave it in Fee for ever to the
 Church,

Church, 1115. Not long after, it was usurp'd by the *Bonacessi*; who using the people too despotically, *Passerina* was kill'd by *Lewis de Gonzaga*, 1327. who assum'd the Government, and had it confirm'd, with the Title of *Vicar of the Empire*: whose Successors were first Created Marquises, 1406. then Dukes, 1529. by the Emp. and continue to this day, Feudatory to the Emp. but of late under the protection of *France*; whereupon the Emp. has Forfaulted him, and declar'd Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, Duke; but 'tis as yet under its own Duke, the Town and Country being full of *French* Forces; ch. T. *Mantua*, a handsome little Town fortified with a Citadale. In the bounds of this Province are six other Sovereignities; viz. 1. Ddm of *Sabionetta*, (under a *Spanish* Family) ch. T. *Sabionetta*; 2. Ddm. of *Guastringa*, (lately usurp'd by the D. of *Mantua*) ch. T. *Guastringa*; 3. Princip. of *Bozolo*, ch. T. *Idem*; 4. Marq. of *Castiglione*, ch. T. *Castille-de-la-Strivere*; 5. Signeury of *Solfarino*, ch. T. *Solfare*; and, 6. Coun. of *Nolvelkara*, ch. T. *Idem*; these 4 last have been disjoin'd from this Ddm. & given as Portions to younger Sons. 9. Common-Wealth of *Venice*, a Sea Prov. the most N-E. in all *Italy*; 260 m. l. and 120 br. is for the most part abundantly fertile

tile, yet in many places very barren; The *Venetians* were a people in *Asia*, who a little after the destruction of *Troy* landed in *Italy*, and settled themselves there; but upon the Invasion of the *Huns*, they retired to the *Marishes*, and *Isles* in the bottom of the *Adriatick Sea*, and there built their Chief City, Anno 421. and in process of time gained ground on the firm Land; and erected a Common-Wealth, which continues to this Day; The Government is purely Aristocratical, every Gentleman above 25 Years old being a member of the Senate: but the cheir Officers are six Councillors, and a *Doge*, yet his Power and Office is almost only Titular, being little better than a Sovereign shadow; but no matter of Importance can be done without the *Council of Ten*. This Maiden and flourishing State is divided into 4 Provinces, but properly into 11 Territories, viz. 1. *Istria* the most E. ch. T. *Capo d'Istria*, part of it is under the Emp. ch. T. *Trieste*; 2. *Friuli*, on N.W. of *Istria*, divided into 6 parts, *Aquileja*, ch. T. *Idem*, *Goritz* ch. T. *Gorice*, *Proper Friuli* ch. T. *Udina*, *Monfalcone*, ch. T. *Monfalcone*, *Carnia* ch. T. *Talmazzo*, *Cad-erino*, ch. T. *Cadare*; 3. *Marca Trevigiano*, on the E. of *Friuli* div. into proper *Trevigiano*, *Feltrino*, & *Balluense*, call'd from their ch. Ts.

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4. *Dogado*, or the Sea State, on the S. of *Trevigio*, ch. T. *Venice*; 5. *Podauano*, on the S. of *Dogado*, ch. T. *Padua*, (*la dotta*) a celebrated Univ. 6. *Polesine di Rovigio*, on the S. of *Padovano*, ch. T. *Rovigio*; *Vincen- tino*, on the W. of *Padovano*, ch. T. *Vin- cenza*; 8. *Veronese*, on the S. W. of *Vin- centino*, ch. T. *Verona* and *Peschiera*; 9. *Bresciano*, on the East of *Veronese*, chief Town *Brescia*; 10. *Bergamasco*, on the W. of *Brescia* ch. T. *Bergamo*; 11. *Crema*, on the S. of *Bergamasco*, ch. T. *Crema*; The Metrop. is *Venice*, a populous City, Patri- archate and Univ. built on 72 small Isles, most whereof are joined with Bridges.

The *Middle Italy* contains the Ecclesiastical State, and the great Dukedom of *Toscany*.

The *Ecclesiastical State*, or P A P A C Y, otherways called the *Land of the Church*, lyes on the S. of *Venice*, extending from the *Toscan* to the *Adriatick Seas*, 260 m. l. & 130 br. is of an extraordinary fertile Soil, but very unwholsome Air; yet was, and is e- steemed the best part of all *Italy*; containing all the lands belonging to the Church, which were either gifted to, or otherways acquired by Popes; divided into 12 Provinces, viz. 1. *Dutchy of Ferrara*, the most Northern, was given by *Desiderus* last K. of the *Lom- bards*, to the Church; but taken from it by

the Emp. of the House of *Schwaben*, yet retaken by *Mathildis*, 1107. who bestow'd it upon the Church, which not being able to keep it, gave it in Fee to the Family of *Este*, but *Alfonso* 11 dying Childless, it return'd to the Church, to which Pope *Clement VIII.* united it for ever. The ch. T. is *Ferrara*, a well Fortified City, Bpk. and Univ. In its S. E. parts lyes *Val-di-Comachio*, (very Marshy) ch. T. *Comachio*. 2. *Boulognese*, on the S.W. of *Ferrara*, Fertile in Corn and Oyl. In the declining of the Empire 'twas tols'd among many Masters, but at last turn'd into a Republick, which being broken with Factions came under the Pope, who governs it with a *Legate à Latere*; the ch. T. is *Bulogne* or *Bononia*, a large, well built City, Ar. Bpk. and ancient Univ. 3. *Romagna* or *Romandiola*, a sea Prov. on the E. of *Bulognese*, very Marshy, but withal fertile enough: At the incurfion of the *Lombards*, *Justine II* sent an Imperial Officer, with the Title of *Exarch*, who resided at *Ravenna*, to hinder the Invasions of the Barbarians, but *Anno* 630. it was taken by *Lutiprand* King of the *Lombards*, yet regain'd by *Charlemaign*, who bestow'd it upon the Church; the German Emp. Conquered it, and distributed it among the *Venetians*, and others, their Allies,

but

but the Popes were put in possession by the assistance of the French K. Anno 1504. the ch. T. is *Ravenna*. 2. *Ddm of Urbine*, a Sea Prov. on the S. E. of *Romagna*, is very plentiful in Fruits, conquered by the Emperours at the same time with *Romagna*, whose Hereditary Vice-Gerents were the Earles of *Monfetre*; but Anno 1444. Pope *Eugenius IV.* made *Frederick Ubaldi*, Duke hereof, to hold it in Feu of the Church; this Family failing in Heirs Male, *Francisco de la Rovera*, next Heir. by his Mother, Succeeded, but they failing likewise, it return'd at last to the Church, under P. *Urban the VIII.* ch. T. is *Urbine*. In the Borders of *Romania* & *Urbine*; lyes the Common-Wealth of *Sr. Marino*, erected Anno 1000. call'd from its ch. Town, containing two Moun-tains, about 3 miles long, and 10 round, wherein are Six Villages; and eight Corn milns, with a Fort or two, its whole Inhabitants not being above 5000, governed by two Captains, chosen twice a Year, & protected by the Pope. 5. *Citta del Castello*, a smal County call'd from its ch. T. on the W. of *Urbine*, 6. *Marq. of Ancona*, or *Marca Anconitana*, a very Fertile Sea Prov. on the E. of *Urbine*, seiz'd upon by *Gonzaga*, Pope *Clement VII's* General, ch. T. *Ancona*, a Fortified City, of considerable

Trade ; and *Loretto*, where there is a noble and celebrated Chappel, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary* ; 7. *Ducato Spoletano*, or Western *Umbria*, on the S. of *Ancona*, is something Hilly and Barren, among the first of the Provinces of the Kdm of the *Lombards* that came under the Church ; subdivided into 11 Territories, the ch. T. is *Spoletto*. 8. *Sabina*, or Eastern *Umbria*, or *Ombria*, on the S. E. of *Spoletto*, ch. T. *Magliano* ; 9. *Campagna di Roma*, on the S. of *Sabina*, formerly one of the best Countries in the World, but now greatly decay'd : the Seat of the ancient *Latines*, overcome by the *Romans*, first, A. U. C. 295. but they revolted, yet were reconquer'd, A. U. C. 413. & continu'd subject to that Empire, till the removal of the Imperial Seat, and Invasions of the *Barbarians*, when the Popes became Sovereigns of *Rome*, and so of this Country, having been annexed to that City for many Ages. The chief City is *Rome*, (*la Santa*) which for its Antiquity, Greatness, Magnificence, &c. may pass for one of the finest of the World ; built first by *Romulus*, Anno Mundi 3300. govern'd at first by Kings, then by Consuls, next by Emperours, and last of all by Popes ; who at first had no power in Temporal affairs, but taking advantage of the absence of the Empe-

rours

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raids, and invasion of Enemies, with several disturbances in Church and State, by degrees Lorded first o'er Rome, and in process of time over the adjacent Countries; Since *St. Peter*, (commonly reckon'd first Bishop of Rome) to this present Pope, *Clement XI.* there have been 249 Popes, with 30 Anti-Popes. The City is about 13 miles in compass, pleasantly built upon seven Hills, upon both sides of the *Tyber*, about 260 miles S. from *Venice*, & 680 S.E. from *Paris*; Long: 42 degrees, 30 min: Lat: 41 deg. 54 min. 10 *St Peter's* Patrimony, on the W. of *Compagna di Roma*, the ancientest Province belonging to the See of Rome, ch. T. *Viterbo*, once the Residence of the Popes; 'tis subdivided into, 1. The County of *Ronciiglione*, towards the middle; 2. Ddm of *Bracciano*, towards the S. under its own Duke; 3. Ddm of *Castro* towards the W. all call'd from their ch. Ts. 11. *Orvietano*, on the N. W. of *Patrimonio di S Pietro*, ch. T. *Aquapendente*; 12 *Perugiano*, on the N of *Orvietano*, ch. T. *Perugia*. These 3 last Provinces are sometimes reckon'd a part of *Toscany*.

This Country was once a Day not only the famousest, but even fertilest in the World; till the Inhabitants neglecting to drain the Ground, in many places, 'tis become marishy, whence

whence proceeds such a Mist that the Air is very unwholsome, which is the reason 'tis at present but thinly peopled.

Great Dukedom of *Toscany*, wash'd on the S. W. with the Sea, Environ'd on the other sides, with the Land of the Church, part of *Modena* and *Genoua*, about 180 m. l. and 120 br. is one of the most pleasant, fertile, and flourishing Countries in *Italy*; govern'd in ancient times by Kings, for 1130 Years, till subdu'd by the *Romans*, and after them it came under the *Lombards*, *French*, *Germans*, &c. But the *Pope*, a powerful and cunning Neighbour, made pretensions for it, and gave it sometimes to the K. of *Naples*, *D. d'Anjou*, &c. but the *Florentines*, loving rather a free State, bought their Liberty from every one of the pretendents; thus they were govern'd by Magistrates of their own, till 1410. when *John de Medices* strenuously asserted their Privileges, whereupon his Family was greatly revered, which *Alexander* one of his Successors husbanded so well, that with some small Aid from the *Emperour*, he got himself made Duke; which Race continues to this Day, and were honour'd with the Title of Great Duke, anno 1570. by Pope *Pius*, V. It contains parts viz, 1. *State of Præsidii*, the most S. under *Spain*. ch. T. *Orbitello*;

2. Princip: of *Piombino*, under a Prince of the House of *Ludovisi*, ch. T. idem; 3. Marq. of *Malespini*, under its own Prince, ch. T. *Fosdinovo*; 4. *Sieneſe*, under Great Duke, ch. T. *Siena*; 5. *Piſano*, under Great D. ch. T. *Piſa*, an Univ. & *Legborn* or *Livorne*, a City of the greateſt Trade in theſe parts; 6. *Fiorentino*, ch. T. (of all *Toſcany*) *Florence*, (*la Bella*) a large & beautiful City, Ar-Bpk. and Univ. 7. Common Wealth of *Lucca*, about 14 m. round, govern'd by a *Conſaldnere*, chang'd every two Months, protected by the *Emp.* but ſtand much in aw of the *Great Duke*; 8. *Valla Marca*, or Southern *Carſagnou*, under *Great Duke*, ch. T. *Filattera*; 9. United Dukedoms of *Maſſa* and *Carrara* (on the Borders of *Genoua*) under a Prince originally of the House of *Cibo*, ch. T. idem.

The *Lower Italy* contains the Kdm. of *Naples*, bounded on the N.W. with the *Papacy*, ſurrounded on all other ſides with the *Sea*; is about 350 m. l. & 120 br. enjoying a ſerene and healthy (tho' hot) Air, and extremely fertile Soil: Gain'd from the *Romans* by the *Goths*, from them by the *Lombards*, and from them by *Charles the Great*, in 774. whoſe children ſhar'd this Kdm. with the *Greeks*, but were diſpoſſeſ'd by the *Saracens*, who were driven out in the 11 Century, chiefly by the means

of *Guiscard* D. of *Calabria* & *Puglia*, whose Heirs continu'd in possession hereof till 1196. when *Constantia* was marry'd to Emp. *Henry VI.* but their Grand-Son *Conrade* dying, left his base Brother *Manfred* Regent during the Minority of his Son *Conradine*, who usurp'd the Crown; but Pope *Urban IV.* call'd in *Charls* of *Anjou*, upon whom he bestow'd the Investiture of this Kingdom, in 1261. This Family continu'd till 1360. when Q. *Joan* nam'd *Lewis III.* Duke of *Anjou* her Successor, whose Brother *Renate* took possession after her death, yet was soon beat out by the *Aragonians*, who continu'd till 'twas conquer'd by *Charles VIII.* and *Lewis XII.* of *France*; but *Gonsalvo* the Spanish General expell'd the French, & anno 1503. proclam'd *Ferdinand III.* of *Spain*, King: since which time it has been under that Crown, govern'd by a *Vice-Roy*, who in name of his Master does Homage to the Pope for it, by presenting him with a white Horse, and a purse of 6000 Ducats a-year.

'Tis divided into 12 Prov. viz. 1. *Abruzzo ultra* or the farther, a Sea Pr. on the S. E. of *Marca Anconitana*, E. of *Umbria's*, & N.E. of *Campagna di Roma*, ch. T. *Aquila* & *Atri*; Here lye the Territories and Towns of *Croita di Penna*, towards the E. under *Parma*, and *Ascella*, under *Massa*; 2. *Abruzzo citra*, or the nigher,

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a Sea Pr. on the S.E. of *Abruzzo ultra*, ch. T. *Lanciano*; 3. Cont: *de Molise*, an inl. Prov. on the S. of *Abruzzo citra*, ch. T. *Trivento* & *Isernia*; 4. *Terra di Lavoro*, a Sea Prov. on the S.W. of *Molise*, and S.E. of *Campagna di Roma*, ch. T. *Naples (gentile)* a large, magnificent, pleasant & strong City, Sea-port, Arb. and Univ. about 100 m. S.E. from *Rome*, Latit: 41 Degr. The next City is *Capua*; 5. *Principato ultra*, an inland Prov: on the S.E. of *Terra di Lavoro*, ch. T. *Benevento* (under the Pope) *Conza*, *Trevido*, &c. 6. *Principato citra*, a S. Pr. on the South of *Principato ultra*, ch. T. *Amalfi* a Sea-port, and *Salerno* a celebrated Univ. for Physicians; 7. *Capitanata*, or *Puglia*, a S. Pr. on the E. of *Molise*, & *Princip: ultra*, ch. T. *Mansfredonia* & *Lesina*; 8. *Basilicato*, an inl. Prov. on the S. of *Puglia*, & E. of *Princ. citra*, ch. T. *Cirenza*; 9. *Terra di Bari*, a S. Pr. on the E. of *Basilicato*, ch. T. *Bari*; 10. *Terra di Otranto*, a S. Pr. on the S.E. of *Bari*, ch. T. *Otranto*, *Tarento*, *Brindisi*, &c. 11. *Calabria citra*, a Sea Prov: on the S. of *Basilicato*, ch. T. *Rossano*, *Cosenza*, &c. 12. *Calabria ultra*, a Sea Pr. on the S. of *Calabria citra*, ch. T. *St. Severino* & *Reggio*.

Sicily, *Sardinia*, &c. vid. *Italian Islands*.

Italy contains 1 Popedome, 3 Patriarchs, 38 Arch-Bishopricks, 258 Bpks. & 17 Univ.

TURKEY.

T^{s 6.}HO' no Countries shou'd come under this Division, but such as are really subject to the *Turk*; yet, for method's sake, we include all these that lye between the 36 Deg. 7 Min. & 56 Deg. of Lon: and 34 Deg. 30 Min. & 49 Deg. 20 Min. of Latit: on the S.E. of *Germany*, S. of *Poland*, & W. of *Asia*; wash'd on the S. & S. W. with the *Mediterranean Sea* and *Gulf of Venice*; because the *Turk* either has been, or still is, Sovereign thereof; some Estates intermix'd are for convenience and method also comprehended; which being but small, wou'd not admit of a distinct Section: in length from *Presburg* in *Hungary*, to *Cape Matapan* in *Morea*, about 1000 m. and in br: from the W. parts of *Croatia*, to the mouth of the R. *Danube*, about 840 m. but they never being fully united under one Head, and of vast extent, the ancient and modern names, quality of the Air & Soil, &c. must be refer'd to the particular Divisions: let it therefore suffice for the general History, that a great part hereof belong'd to the *Macedonian Empire*, but was subdu'd by the conquering Arms of the *Romans*; 't was in its Prime under *Constantine*, who dividing the Empire, gave this to his 2d Son *Constantius*, with the Title of *Emperor of the East*: It suf-
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fer'd much by the inroads of the *Goths* & other barbarous people, but more *Anno* 1200. when *Baldwin E. of Flanders* drove away the *Emp.* in to *Asia*, who not til 60 years after recover'd it. 1452 *Mahomet II. Em.* of the *Turks* fortunatly prosecuted what severall of his Predecessors had attempted, the addition of this to his other Empire; which was almost wholly gain'd by him and his valourous Successors: But they've still found the Emperour and *Venetians* very uneasie neighbours, who have wrested a great many Provinces out of their hands.

The vast Empire of the *Turks* is divided into 27 Governments, whereof 7 are in *Europe*, 19 in *Asia*, and 1, viz. *Egypt*, in *Africa*. Some are govern'd by *Beglerbeks*, and others by *Bathas*, with severall *Sangiacks* and subordinat Officers. The Grand Seignour or Sultan is absolute Master of the lives & goods of his Subjects; whereby he is greatly reverence'd: and his orders, which are above Laws, punctually obey'd. He has always a numerous Army, the most valiant part whereof are *Janizaries*, or Christians children levy'd for Tribute. This is an Absolute, Hereditary Monarchy; yet the Subjects displeas'd at the bad conduct of *Mahomet IV.* in the late War with the Christians, depos'd him, and establish'd his Brother *Soliman* (the present *Emp.*) on the Throne.

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The *Turks* are generally of a tall, well built Body, and austere countenance; commonly reckned barbarous and cruel, yet very temperate: *vid.* more of them in *Asia*.

The Religion publickly Authoriz'd in *Turky*, is the *Mahometan*; they being very zealous for the *Alcoran*, as commented upon by *Omar*: but such as are descended from the ancient Inhabitants, are Christians of the *Greek Church*; who, for a certain Tribute, peaceably enjoy the Exercise of their Religion, under their own Bishops, subordinate to the Patriarch of *Constantinople*. Here are also many of the *Latine Church*; and not a few of the Protestant Communion.

The Languages are, the *Sclavonian* (which some think is the old *Sarmatian*) and *Turkish*: in some Provinces they retain their own old ones, as the *Hungarick*, *Epirotick*, a corrupt *Greek*, &c.

Turky in *Europe* is divided into the *Lower Southwards*, & *Higher Northw.* but more properly into 4 Governments, or 18 Prov. viz.

Rumellie, the most Southern, contains old *Thrace* and *Greece*. *Greece* so nam'd from a certain King call'd *Græcus*, but afterwards *Ἑλλάς* from *Helles* Son of *Deucalion* K. of *Thessaly*: is one of the fertilest Countries in *Europe*

rope, about 500 m. l. and where broadest, 240 m. enjoying a sweet and wholsome Air, and fertile Soil; abounding in Wine, Oyl, and all other necessaries for the use of man.

The *Greeks* were formerly so renown'd for Learning and Valour, that the whole world in respect of them was accounted barbarous: They invented and improv'd most Arts and Sciences; the first who regularly submitted to Laws, and found the way to govern themselves and rule others. They erected many famous Commonwealths, and several Sovereign Monarchies, the most eminent whereof was that of *Macedon*. They fought long in vain, with the *Romans*, and are now miserably harass'd by the *Turks*.

In the infancy of *Christianity* they had many famous Churches, planted by *St. Paul*, and honour'd with several of his Epistles: but the great immunities granted to such as abjure, and the Taxes and other severities impos'd on such as continue, in the Christian Religion, have greatly defac'd, and in all probability would have eraz'd it, also; but the Esteem they have for their Clergy, with the punctual observance of Festivals, and other Holy-Days, is a great reason of their Persevering in the Faith.

Greece, at first, contain'd but a small part
of

of what went afterwards under that name; but as the Inhabitants enlarged their borders, so did they extend the name of their Country. In its most flourishing time it contain'd the 6 Prov. into which 'tis as yet divided, viz.

1. *Peloponnesus*, a famous Peninsula, join'd on the N. by a small Isthmus to the rest of Greece: which being shap'd like a *Mulberry* Leat, gave occasion to one of the Emperors to call it *Mopea*, which name it retains to this day. It has been always reckoned one of the best parts in all Greece; which made the *Turks* cultivat it the more, and the *Venetians* have the greater desire to attain it: who in 1687 took severall of the chief Towns, and at last the whole Country, which was confirm'd by the Peace of *Carlowitz* in 1699. So that a great many religious *Greeks* have resorted thither: General *Morosini* having caused re consecrat all the *Christian Churches* that had been made *Turkish Mosques*. 'Tis 180 m. l. & 150 br. anciently divided into the Prov. of *Messenia*, *Arcadia*, *Laconica*, *Argolica*, *Corinthia*, *Sicyonia*, *Achaia propria*, & *Elis*: but at present into these 4. viz. 1. *Belvedre*, towards the W. ch. T. *Belvedre*, *Modon*, & *Cgnon*; 2. *Tzaconia*, on the East of *Belvedre*, ch. T. *Misisthra*, *Sparta*, or *Lacedemon*, the Metrop. 3. *Saconia*, on the N.E. of *Tzaconia*, ch. T. *Napoli*.

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li-di-Romania; 2. Dukedom of Clarence, the most Northern, ch. T. *Clarence & Corinth*.

2. *Achaia*, now *Livadia*, the proper *Hellas* or *Gracia*; which when it had brought the neighbouring Countries not only under its own Jurisdiction, but Name also, assum'd that of *Achaia* to it self, from its Inhabitants the *Archivi*, by which name all the *Greeks* were also afterwards called. It was never so famous for the Fruitfulness of the Soil, as the Valour of the Natives; yet was particularly renown'd for its *Hymettian* Honey. It had the same Fate with the rest of the Eastern Empire, and is now possess'd in part by the *Venetians*. It lyes N. from *Morea*, wash'd on the E. & W. with the *Ægean* and *Mediterranean* Seas: 260 m. l. & 66 br. anciently divided into the Pr. of *Attica* (the most Eastern) *Meagris*, *Bootia* *Phocis*, (in which was the famous Oracle of *Apollo*, at *Delphos*) *Doris*, *Locris*, *Ætolia*, & *Arcania* (the most W.) besides some smaller Territories, as of the *Opuntii*, *Epicnemidii*, &c. but at present into 4. viz. Ddm. of *Ste-tines* alias *Athens*, the most E. ch. T. *Athens*, built A. M. 2496. and was govern'd 482 years by Kings; since which Time, to this present, almost every sort of Government has had its ture in it. This City has had several reiterated Wars, with various success, with the
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Spartans, Macedonians and Romans; but suffer'd much worse by the *Turks*: all sorts of people are tolerated therein, whereby it still continues the Metrop of *Achaia*. It was once the most eminent and celebrated Academy in the world, being the chief (if not the sole) seat of Learning. 2. *Stramulipa*, on the N.W. of *Stetines*, ch. T. *Stroes* or *Thebes*; 3. *Proper Livadia*, on the West of *Stramulipa*, ch. T. *Lepanto*; 4. *Despotat*, on the W. of *Livadia*, ch. T. *Pescara & Neocastri*.

3. *Faanna* or *Fannina*, anciently *Thessaly*, a pleasant Sea Prov. on the North of *Achaia*, of a sweet Air and fertile Soil, especially in Fruits: belong'd, at first, to several petty Princes, whose Estates were conquer'd by *Philip* of *Macedon*: under the *Romans* 't was sometimes united with, and at other times separated from *Macedon*; given afterwards to *Boniface* Marq. of *Moniferrat*, with the Title of King, in exchange for *Crete*; his Line failing, it return'd to the Emp. from whom the *Turks* won it afterwards. It is 180 m.l. & 100 br. anciently divided into *Pelassgia*, *Phibiotide*, *Æsthiopia*, and proper *Thessaly*: but now, into the Sangiacks of *Tricca*, Eastw. ch. T. *Tricca*; 2. *Faanna*. Westw. ch. T. *Faanna*.

Westwards from *Thessaly* lyes *Albania*, a Sea Prov. about 230 m. l. & 120 b. something

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mountanous, and not so fertile as the rest of Greece, yet produces many Valiant men, and excellent Horses. It is divided into

4. *Lower Albany*, or *Canina*, formerly called *Epirus*, the most Southern: famous in ancient Ages by *Pyrrhus*, the first forreigner who attacked the Romans; and in latter times, by *George Castriot* aliàs *Scanderbeg*, Scourge of the *Turks*; both Kings hereof. It is about 180 m. l. & 70 br. div. into 3 parts, 1. *L'Arta*, (the most Southern) ch. T. *L'Arta* and *Prevesa*; 2. *Chimera*, ch. T. *Chimera* & *Bu-trinto*; 3. *Proper Canina*, ch. T. *Canina*.

5. *Higher Albany*, or *Arnaut*, a Sea Prov. on the N. of the former, about 190 m. l. & 120 broad. By the frequent Bickerings amongst the Natives, *Turks* and *Venerians*, it scarce admits a set Division: Here are ordinarily reckned the Tracts of *Ducagini*, *Dibra*, *Clementi*, *Malia*, *Benda*, *Canovia*, *Spatiana*, *Mussia*, *Monte-Nero*, *Palati*, *Zenta*, *Spassi*, *Zappa*, &c. ch. T. *Croja*, *Scutari*, *Petrella*, *Ochrida*, *Durazzo*, *Vallona*, &c.

6. *Macedonia*, anciently *Hamonia* & *Mygdonia*, a Sea Pr. on the E. of *Arnaut*, & N. of *Thessaly*, 250 m. l. and 160 br. of a temperate Air, and indifferently fertile Soil; was erected into a Kdm. by *Caranans*, A. M. 3160 which continued 500 years, till the time of *Alex-*

ander the Great, who over-ran not only the neighbouring Countries, but even *Egypt*, *Persia*, *India*, &c. after whose Death, his Empire was shar'd amongst the chief Officers of his Army; whereby *Macedon* fell to *Antipater*: after whom it continu'd under 11 Kings; the last whereof was *Perseus*, overcome by *Paulus Æmilius* the Roman General, and this Country made a Province of that Empire. It contains 2 parts, viz. 1. *Famboli*, Eastwards, ch. T. *Centessa*; 2. *Proper Macedon*, ch. T. *Salonichi* or *Thessalonica* the Metrop: 3. *Comenolitari*, ch. T. *Cogni* and *Tyrissa*.

The second Division of this Government is *Romania*, anciently *Thrace*, a Sea Prov. on the N. E. of *Greece*, 290 m.l. and 120 br. is neither of a very good Air nor Soil: yet the convenience of its Site, being the Province in *Europe* nearest to the *Asian Turkey*, (from which its separated by a commodious *Streight*) makes the Sultan keep his Court therein. The old Inhabitants, tho' very barbarous and Brutish, were at first govern'd by Kings, of their own; who afterwards became Tributary to the *Macedonians*; and subdued from them to the *Romans*, by *C. Scribonius Curio*. When that Empire was divided into the Eastern and Western, this country had the fate of the former, whereof it was a chief Province. It was
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anciently divided into, *Europa* (the most E.) *Hemimontus*, *Proper Thrace*, and *Rhodore*; but at present, into several small Jurisdictions, subordinate to the Sangiacks of *Gallipoli*, *Vize*, and *Kirkelia*: the chief Town is *Constantinople*, called also *Stamboul*, a large, strong, and pleasant City, with a convenient Haven, the Metrop. of all *Turky*; Lat. 43 Deg: 5 Min: the other Towns are *Galipoli*, *Philiba* or *Philippopolis*, and *Adrianople* the Emperour's Seat.

8. As a part of this *Government*, some reckon *Bulgaria*, a very mountainous Country on the N. W. of *Romania*, bounded on the East with the *Black Sea*, about 240 m. l. & 140 br. The Inhabitants were first planted about the mouth of the R. *Volga*; who removing hither, call'd it *Volgaria*. They're a very warlike people, who have often made incursions into *Greece*, *Italy* and *France*, &c. but were conquer'd by the *Turks* under Emp. *Amurath II.* yet still retain a Profession of *Christianity*. It made up a good part of the *Lower Mæsia*, & some of *Scythia*; divided now into, 1. The Eastern Prov. ch. T. *Varne*, *Axiopoli*, & *Mesember*; 3. the Western Prov. subdivided into 3 Sangiacks, denominated from their ch. Ts. viz. *Sophia*, (the Metrop.) *Silistria*, & *Nigopoli*.

The second *Government* in *Turky* in *Europe* contains all *Bosnia*, part of *Servia*, *Dakmatia*,

Croatia & Sclavonia: but, for Method's sake, we shall here describe the whole of them.

9. Kdm. of *Servia* or *Zirfia*, a very rich & fertile inland Prov. on the W. of *Bulgaria*, & North of *Macedon*; about 290 m. l. & 150 br. In 1350, one *Uhsan* stil'd himself King hereof; but he dying, it submitted to *Amurath* I. in 1373. yet revolted three years thereafter, and had *Despots* of its own, till 1388. whom the same *Amurath* overcame in battle; and as he was viewing the field, one rose from among the slain, and stabb'd him. However after several Subjections and Revolts, it was intirely reduc'd 1455. It formerly made up the *Higher Mæsia*, and is now divided into 2 Prov. viz. 1. *Rascia*, Northwards, ch. T. *Belgrade*, (the Metrop.) *Semendria*, *Jagodna*, & *Widen*; 2. *Herzegovina*, or Ddm. of *St. Saba*, ch. T. *Uscopia*, *Novibazar*, *Nissa*, *Prisren*. &c.

10. Kdm. of *Dalmatia*, on the West of *Servia*, & N.W. of *Arnaut*, lying along the Gulf of *Venice*, about 240 m. l. and 60 br. is a very rich & populous Country, erected into a Kdm. Anno 1076. by Pope *Gregory VII* in the person of one *Demetrius*, but was not of long continuance; for the Natives, *Venetians*, and other Neighbours were almost continually at war together. In 1210 it was with some adjacent Provinces added to *Hungary*: but the

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Turks, in pursuing their conquests, got some footing, which they still retain. It contains 3 parts, viz. 1. Republick of *Ragusa*, the most Southern, a little strong town, with a small territory about it: govern'd by a Rector and 60 Senators, chainged once a Month; and a Captain of the Castle, chainged every Night. They pay Tribute to the *Turks*, whom they fear; to the *Venetians*, whom they hate; and to the Pope, K of *Spain*, and (of late) the Emperor, as its Protectors. 2. *Turkish Dalmatia*, ch. T. *Scardona*, *Dalcigno*, & *Narenta*; 3. *Venetian Dalmatia*, ch. T. *Spalatto* (the Metrop.) *Zaro*, & *Cattaro*.

II. Kingdom of *Bosnia* or *Bosfina*, anciently *Cardania*; but now commonly called by the Natives, *Bofs'n* or *Woss'n*; is an inland Prov. on the N. of *Dalmatia*, about 120 m. l. and 70 br. was conquered first by the *Goths*, and afterwards by the *Sclavonians*: which, when they were subjected to the Crown of *Hungary*, was under patronage thereof erected into a Kingdom, about the year 1320. but suddenly seiz'd by *Mahomet the Great* in 1463. whose Successors possessed it, till in the late War between the *Germans* and *Turks*, the greatest part thereof was reduced under the obedience of the former. It is divided into,

1. The *Royal* or *Lower Bosnia*, towards the N.

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ch. T. *Faicza*, (the Metrop.) and *Bosna-Se-
raio*; 2. The *Ducal* or *Higher*, towards the
S. E. ch. T. *Bagnialuck*.

12. *Croatia*, called by the *Germans* and *Na-
tives*, *Krabaten*; is a cold and hilly, yet rea-
sonably fertile Sea Province, on the W. of *Bos-
nia*, and N. of *Dalmatia*, about 120 m.l. & 80
broad: was in former times subject to the
Sclavonians; afterwards to the *Hungarians*;
and in part to the *Venetians*. By vertue of
the *Hungarian* Title to it, it was possessed by
the House of *Austria*, which, tho' often turn'd
out by the *Turks*, has now beat 'em off, and
continues Sovereign thereof. It is divided into
2 Prov. viz, 1. *Proper Croatia*, (the most N.)
ch. T. *Carolstadt* (the Metrop.) *Wibitz*, and
Siseck; 2. *Morlachia*, ch. T. *Zeng* and *Ouglin*.

13. *Sclavonia*, or *Windischlandt*, anciently
Savia, an inland Prov. bounded on the South
by the River *Save*, which separates it from
Servia and *Bosnia*, and on the North by the R.
Drave; about 230 m.l. and 50 br. This, with
some of the adjacent countries, was first over-
run by the *Slavs*, a people which coming from
Scythia, and settling here, did become very trou-
blesom to both Emperours, who nevertheless
oftimes subjected them. About the year 1210.
they were made Tributary to the *Hungarians*,
and in 1544. were conquer'd by the *Turks* un-
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der Emp. *Soliman the magnificent*: but in 1687 they being defeated by the *Germans*, the whole country (except *Gradisca*) submitted to the Conqueror. It is an extraordinary fertile country in Corn, Wine and Oyl, producing much Cattle and Venison, and abounding in Mines. The People are stout and courageous, delighting more in Arms, than Arts: for the most part of the Popish Communion: and generally using their own Language; which was once so extended, that 60 several sorts of people us'd it. 'Tis divided into 6 Counties, 1. *Sirmien* or *Szermem* (the most Eastern) ch. T. *Sirmium Carlowitz*, & *Peter-Waradin*; 2. *Valkonien*, ch. T. *Valkowar* and *Esseck*; 3. *Possoga*, ch. T. *Possoga*, (the Metrop.) and *Gradisca*; 4. *Zagrab*, ch. T. *Zagrab*; 5. *Krieutz*, ch. T. *Krieutz*; 6. *Warasdin*, ch. T. *Warasdin* and *Oopreaniz*.

The Third Government in this Turkey is, of *Buda*; containing part of *Servia*, *Sclavonia*, &c. (already describ'd,) and all the Turkish Dominions in *Hungary*, except 3 or 4 Provinces, in the *Upper Hungary*, contain'd under the Fourth Government, viz. of *Temeswaer*.

14. Kdm. of *Hungary*, an incl. Prov. on the N. of *Sclavonia*, the most North West in all Turkey; called by the *Turks* and Natives, *Magiar*; by the *Sclavonians*, *Wiergieska*; by the *Germans*, *Ungeren* or *Hungerland*; by the *Itali-*

Italians and *Spainards*, *Onheria*; and by the *French*, *Hongrie*: is about 320 m. l. & 220 br. of an Air not very healthful to strangers; but of so fertile a soil, that were't well manur'd, it could feed almost all *Europe* with Victuals, and the Mines fill its Coffers with Treasure. *Julius Caesar* first invaded, and *Tiberius* subdu'd this Country; taken afterwards by the *Goths*; next, by the *Huns*, and *Lombards*, who erected a Monarchy, but they were driven out (into *Italy*, &c.) by the *Hongres*, a People of *Scythia*: about the year 744. the *Huns* re-entered it, who were govern'd by *Dukes* till the year 1000. when *Stephen*, the 7th Duke, was proclaim'd *King*: thus it flourished, conquering, or acquiring, many adjacent Countries, till 1394. when its Troubles began: since which Time, it has been almost always the seat of war. For tho' it may be said its Kings continue; yet it has been so overrun by the *Turks* and *Germans*, that till of late, that the latter is almost Sovereign of the whole, 'twas hard to tell what belong'd to the one, and what to the other, the fortune of war was so various. The Crown was formerly Elective, but now may be called Hereditary; for the Emperour (of the House of *Austria*) his son scarce misses to be chos'd: and the States of the Kingdom, at the Coronation of *Joseph*, in 1687. resign'd their Right of Electing. It is

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divided into the *Upper* or *Higher*, on the N. E. of the River *Danube*, and the *Lower*, on the S. W. side thereof, (*vid. Echard*, §. 12.) The *Upper* is subdivided into 35 Counties; the most eminent towns whereof are *Presburg*, *New-hausel*, *Pest*, *Agria*, *Great Waradin*, and *Temeswaer*; and the *Lower* is subdivided into 13 Counties, the ch. Ts. are, *Buda*, *Raab*, *Granne*, *Alba-regalis*, *Sygeth*, *Quinque-Ecclesia* &c. most of all which are strongly Fortify'd; especially *Buda* or *Offen*, the Metrop. a large, beautiful City, seated on a hilly ground on the brink of the *Danube*; the ancient residence of the Ks. of *Hungary*: taken by *Solyman II.* in 1526. several times thereafter gain'd by the Christians, and regain'd by the Turks; but at last, Sept. 1686. after a two months Siege, taken by the Imperialists.

15. Princ. of *Transylvania*, so called from the great Forrests that seperate it, on the W. from *Hungry*; anciently *Panno-Dacia*, as containing part both of *Pannonia* and *Dacia*; but now, by the *Hungarians*, *Erdely*; and by the *Germans*, *Siben-Burgen*. The air, tho' cold, is reasonably healthy; the Plains are fertil in Grains; The Mountains covered with Vine; and lin'd with Mines: it is about 180. m. l & 170. br. It was subdu'd by the *Romans*, under *Trajan*; and afterwards possess'd by several people;

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chief whereof were, 1. the *Saxons*, whose Posterity inhabite the Northern parts; 2. *Bulgarians*, towards the middle; and 3. the *Hungarians*, towards the S. It was added to the Crown of *Hungary*, and govern'd by a Deput or *Vaivode*; but 1541. *Sephen* the *Vaivode* got himself declar'd free, during the Troubles of that Kdm. Nevertheless they were forced to acknowledge sometimes the Turks, and sometimes the Emperour, for Superiour: And in 1688. *Vaivode Michael Abasti*, with consent of the Estates, made a full Submission to the Emp. as K. of *Hungary*; which upon the Death of that Pr. in 1690. was confirm'd: so that it is now incorporated to the Crown of *Hungary*, Subject to its own Pr. protected by the Emp. It is divided into 10 Counties, viz. *Bihar*, *Czick*, *Dobacz*, *Gyirgio*, *Gula-Fierwar*, *Humyad*, *Kraszna*, *Solnock*, *Torda*, and *Udvarhely*; the ch. Ts are *Hermanstadt*, (the Metrop.) *Burgles*, *Weissenburg*, *Newmark*, *Clausenburg*, *Segeswar*, and *Cronstadt*.

16. Princip. of *Walachia*, *Valaquia* or *If-lakia*, called by the Turks, *Carabogdana*; an inl: Prov. on the S. E. of *Transylvania*, N. E. of *Servia*, and N. of *Bulgaria*; formerly much larger, than at present; for now it only contains the *Lesser*, or *Transalpina Valaquia*, about 260 m. l. and 140 br. 'tisa cold, untill'd Coun-
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they, formerly dependent on *Hungary*; and still govern'd by a *Vaiводе*; whom the Turk forc'd to pay 70000 Ducats a year; but he, of late, has put himself under the Emp. protection. The Natives are a barbarous, savage kind of People; yet conforming in Religion to the *Greek Church*. It is divided into 13 Counties, Promiscuously inhabited by *Saxons*, *Hungarians* and *Natives*; wherein there's scarce a Town of note, except *Tengovitz*, (the Metrop:) *Buchorst*, and *Braile*.

17. Princip. of *Moldavia*; formerly called the *Great*, or *Cisalpina*; on the E. of *Transylvania* & *Valaquia*; about 260. m. Land 170 br. is of a healthful Air, & naturally fertile Soil; its Inhabitants (*Christians of the Greek Church*) were formerly under the Crown of *Hungary*; but forced to pay Tribut to the Turks. In 1686 the *Polanders* invaded this Countrey, but the *Sultan* not defending it, necessitated the *Vai-vode* to put it under the protection of the Emp. in 1688. Thus it continu'd till 1699. when by the Peace of *Carlowitz* the *Poles* restor'd all the places they had taken: the ch. Ts. are *Sockzow* (the Metrop:) *Jazy*, *Römani-Wi-war*, and *Targorod*.

18. *Bessarabia*, a Sea Prov. on the E. of *Moldavia*, taken out of it; is of an wholsom enough Air, and naturally fertil, but ill man'd

nur'd Soil; about 200 m. l. and 100 br. a part of the old *Dacia* and *Sarmatia Europæa*; inhabited by the *Drobruce* Tartars, but Subject to the Turks; divided into 2 Prov. viz. 1. the Tartars of *Budziack*, the most Southern, ch. T. *Bialogrod* (the Metrop:) and *Kilia*, 2. Tartars of *Ockzacow*, ch. T. *Ockzacow* and *Dziärerimenda*.

Here it will not be a miss to speak a little, of *Crim-Tartary*, a large Country on the N. E. of *Bessarabia*, containing the old *Taurica Chersonesus*, and several adjacent Countries between the Rivers *Nieper* and *Don*; bordering on *Poland*, *Muscovy* and *Asiatick Tartary*, about 600 m. l. and 300 br. 'Twas anciently a part of the Kdm of *Pontus* under *Mithridates*, but subdu'd by the *Romans*; afterwards they were a part of the Eastern Empire. This Countrey was Conquer'd by *Mahomet II.* in 1453. who established a Pr. called the *Cham*, Tributary to the Turks. They are a very warlike people, living mostly on Flesh and Blood; it is divided into 2 parts viz. 1. *Crim* or *Pzre-cop*, the most Northern, ch. T. *Crim*, *Nigri-poli*, and *Asoph* taken by the Czar of *Muscovy* in 1696. and impreguably fortify'd. 2. The *Peninsula*, or *Taurica Chersonesus*, in form almost of a Triangle, bounded on the S. by the *Euxine Sea*, and on the N. E. by the *Palus Meotis*; ch. T. *Cassa* the Metrop.

In so many different Countries as are contain'd under this Section, belonging to so many Masters, and so often infested with Wars; the state of Religion is very unsettled; here are, 1. *Patriarchat*, 38 *Ar-Bpks*, and 60 *Bpks*, but not the half of the Sees are filled: Nor is there much encouragement for Learning; so that there's scarce an establish'd University: and most of the more eminent Languages are promiscuously used.

'Tis to be noted, that in the ancient Geography the N. W. parts viz. *Dalmatia*, *Bosnia*, *Croatia*, *Slavonia*, with part of *Servia* and *Hungary*, made up the Roman Diocess of *Illyricum*; *Transylvania*, *Valachia*, *Moldavia*, *Bulgaria* and *Bessarabia*, the rest of *Servia*, the Eastern parts of *Hungary*, and Northern parts of *Albania*, made the Diocess of *Dacia*; *Thrace* made up a Diocess of it self; and all the other Countreys in Turkey, (except some few parts in the N.E. which belonged to *Sarmatia*) made up the *Macedonian* or *Græcian* Diocess.

§ 7. P O L A N D.

ON the North of Turkey, lyes the Kingdom of P O L A N D, from which 'tis separated by the *Carpathean* mountains; Situated

ated between the 36 & 56 Deg: of Long: and the 48 & 58 Deg: of Lat: in length, from the Borders of *Brandenburg*, to the outmost Point of *Ukrain*, (i. e. from S. E. to N. W.) about 860 miles; and in breadth, from the N. parts of *Courland*, to the Borders of *Transsylvania*, about 600 miles. It contains a great part of the old *Germany* and *Sarmatia*; anciently called *Weonodland*; but now, by the Natives, *Poloska*, or *Polskaziemia*; by the *Germans* and *Hollanders*, *die Polen* or *Polonien*; and by the *French*, *la Pologne*.

The Air of this Country is cold, even to an extremity; but a little milder in the Southern parts. The Ground is generally plain, and full of Woods; abundantly fertile, especially in Corn; Fowl, Cattle and wild Beasts are here in great plenty. The Commodities are, Honey Wax, Rosin, Pitch, Hemp, Lint, Boards, Masts for Ships, Furs, Salt, Amber, Pot-ashes, Soap, Corn, Butter, Cheese, &c.

The Inhabitants are commonly reckoned a part of the Off-spring of the antient *Slavi*, who had several petty Governments among themselves, till the year 650. when one *Lechus* a *Croatian* govern'd them by the Title of *Duke*; but he dying *sans issue*, Twelve *Palatins* were chos'd: their Government not being of long continuance, one *Cracus* became Duke, who first

first govern'd them by Laws. Thus they continu'd near 400 years, when D. *Boleslaus* was honour'd with the Title of King by Emp. *Otho* III. which continu'd till K. *Boleslaus* II. put the Bp. of *Cracovia* to death, for which he was dethron'd, and all his Successors depriv'd of that Title, till 1295. when *Primislaus* D. of *Posna* re-assum'd it, whose Successors continue to this day. They were formerly Hereditary, (at least, the next Heir was for the most part chus'd and succeeded) but now are Elective: During an Interregn, the Ar-Bp. of *Gnesna* has the sole Administration of Affairs; He conveens the Clergy and Nobility (who have the sole Power) to chuse a King; who, at present is *Frederick* D. of *Saxony*, elected in 1697. notwithstanding all the interest *Lewis* XIV. and the Ar-Bp. of *Gnesna* could make for the Prince of *Conti*.

The King may be reck'ned among the Princes of the first rank in *Europe*; and tho' he can scarce do any thing of himself, (the Government having more of Aristocracy than Monarchy in it) yet when occasion offers, he is so assisted by the States, that he can bring a numerous Army to the field, able not only to defend themselves, but even to defeat their Adversaries; nevertheless, when ther's any misunderstanding between the K. and Estates, their

their Enemies have brought them often to a low pass; as we may see thro' the whole Tract of the History of this Nation, but more especially when the *Hungarians, Bohemians, Russians, Turks* and others, had in some manner conquered them.

The *Poles* are of a Tall, Robust Body; very proud and factious, being jealous of their Liberties; ready to take up arms on the least occasion; costly in Apparel, delicious in their Diet, and excessive in Drinking. They love not only to command, but even to Tyrannize over their Inferiors; and, at least, equalize themselves to their Superiors.

Christianity was not embrac'd in *Poland* till 960. nor in *Lithuania* and some other of its Provinces, till 1380. yea in some places, Paganism is scarce yet rooted up. The Publickly authoriz'd Religion, is Popish; which the K. must of necessity profess; as also the Queen, else she cannot be Crown'd: here are many Christians of the *Greek Church*; with some *Lutherians, Calvinists, Socinians, Jews, &c.*

The Language is a Dialect of the *Slavonian*, but none of the most copious. 'Tis difficult either to Read or to write it, because it joyns too many Consonants, with one Vowel; but they help that fault (like the *French*) in speaking; The people not being good Me-

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Chianicks, are oblig'd to the *Germans* not on y
for Arts and Artists, but even for the Terms
of Arts. In the S. E. parts, they use the *Cos-
sack*, a Dialect of the *Tartarian*; in *Lithua-
nia*, the *Russian*; only these of note learn the
Polish; and in the W. and N. W. they com-
monly use the *German*.

This Country was not fully discovered,
and consequently not very famous, in former
times; so that we've not so full an account of
its ancient Chorography. At present it is di-
vided into 12 Prov. viz. 1. *Podolia* the most
S. E. an extraordinary fertile inland Prov. on
the N. of *Moldavia*, from which it is separ-
ated by the Riv. *Niester*, was once a part of the
Dominion of the *Russians*, but surpriz'd by the
Poles, when the former were invaded by the
Tartars. It has been often wasted by the in-
roads of the *Cossagues*, and was lately the seat
of War between the *Turks* and *Polanders*. It
was anciently part of the old *Bastarnæ*, about
350 m. L. & 110 br. divided into 1. The Lower
Podolia, or *Palatinat* of *Braclaw*, the most
Eastern, ch. T. *Braclaw* and *Brailow*; and
2. The Higher, or *Palatinat* of *Camienec*, sub-
div. into the Territories of *Camienec*, *Lisicz-
nick*, and *Trambaula*, ch. T. *Idem*. The Metrop.
is *Camienec*, a strongly fortified, and reck-
oned almost impregnable, City, about 80 m.

from *Warsaw*, and 170 from *Constantinople*, taken by the *Turks* in 1672. block'd up by the *Cossagues* in 1687. attack'd by the *Polish* Army thereafter; but both were forc'd to draw off upon approach of the *Turks*, who possess'd it till 1699. when by the Treaty of *Carlowitz* 'twas restor'd to the K. & Republick of *Poland*.

On the N. of *Podolia* lies *Volhinia*, divided into two distinct Provinces, which belong'd formerly to the great Ddm. of *Lithuania*; viz.

2 The Lower *Volhinia*, or Principality of *Ukrain*, the most Eastern, about 280 m.l. and 180 broad; divided into three *Chastellanies*, called from their ch. T. viz. *Owrucze*, *Kiow* the Metrop. and *Zitomirz*. 'Tis inhabited by a warlike People called *Cossagues*, who first appeared about 1510. They were Volunteers upon the frontiers of *Russia*, *Volhinia*, & *Podolia*, who troop'd together under *Eustachius Daskevicius*, who at first design'd only to defend the Country from the inroads of the *Tatars*; but as their number encreas'd, they they Invaded their Neighbours, and turn'd Pirates on the *Black-Sea*. They are of a good stature, strong, and nimble; uneasy under any Yoak, being great lovers of Liberty; but very Mercenary: they've done good Service both to the *Turks* and *Poles*; but at other times, have prov'd as bad neighbours. Any Religion they

they have, is that of the *Greek Church*; and the Language they mostly use, is a Dialect of the *Polish*; They're called the *Zaporouski Cossagues*, to distinguish them from the others that are in *Muscovy*.

3. *Higher Volhinia*, or Palatinat of *Luczko*, an inl. Prov. on the W. of the former; it is very fertile, but full of Woods: about 280 m. l. and 110 br. divided into 3 Chastellanies, called from their chief Towns, *viz. Crzemenec, Volodomirtz*, and *Luczko* the Metropolis.

4. *Black or Red Russia*, anciently *Roxolania*: It received the name of *Russia* or *Ruscz*, either from the *Slavonian* word *Rosseia*, i. e. a scattered people; or from the *Ross*, an *Armenian* Tribe which came here about the year 860. At first they had Dukes of their own, whom the K. of *Poland* overcame, and transplanted the chief Families into some other of his Provinces, placing native *Polanders* in their room; whence the Commons retain their ancient *Armenian* Rites; but the Nobility, who came in place of these who were transplanted, are Papists. 'Tis a fertile inl. Prov. on the W. of *Podolia* and *Volhinia*, (which in its largest extent contains them both) about 220 m. l. and 170 br. Divided into 2 Palatinats, *viz. 1. Lemburgh*, (the most S. E.) subdivided into the Territorys of *Lemburg, Przemyscia*, and

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Sanock, ch. T. *idem*; with the Prov. of *Pokutia*, ch. T. *Halicz*. 2. *Blesko*, subdivided into the Territories of *Bleskow*, *Grabaw*, *Grodeck* and *Buck*, ch. T. *idem* 3. *Chelm*, ch. T. *Chelm* and *Crasnoslaw*. The Metropolis is *Lemberg*.

5. *Polesia*, an inl. Prov. on the N. of *Volhynia* and *Russia*, is a part of *Lithuania* in its largest Extent; but of late made a distinct Prov. about 240 m. l. and 80 br. Divided into two Jurisdictions, viz. 1. *Pinski*, the most Eastern, ch. T. *Pinski*; 2. *Bressici*, ch. T. *Bresse*, the Me rop. This Prov. is sometimes confounded, or at least united with *Polaquia*. Vid. P. 119 ¶ 10.

6. Dukedom of *Lithuania*, an inl. Prov. on the North of *Polesia*, about 450 m. l. & 300 br. is full of woods and Marrishes; but, where cultivated, abundantly fertile: called by the Natives, *Lituna*; by the Germans, *Littawen*; and by the Poles, *Litewskie*. In 1382. *Jagello* Duke of *Lithuania* married *Hedwiges* daughter of *Lewis* K. of *Hungary* and *Poland*, who was Elected Queen of the latter, after her Father's death, by whose means he was converted, being Christned *Uladiassus*, and Elected K. who greatly suppress'd Idolatry, & establish'd Christianity thro'out his Dominions. In 1501 'twas agreed upon, that the *Lithuanians* shou'd Vote in the Election of a King; That all the Offi-

Offices of this Dutchy shou'd continue; and, That both *Polonians* and *Lithuanians* should live according to their ancient Laws: yet ther's been several bloody Quarrels between 'em, which were accommodated in 1569. The *Muscovits* are their inveterate Enemies, who advan'd so far as to take their Metropolis in 1655. but were soon driven out. The Natives are something rude and barbarous, yet have a tolerably good Trade in Tar, Timber, Furs, and Cattle. It is divided into 11 Provinces, all called from their chief Towns, the last 8 whereof are Palatinats, viz. 1. *Rzeczicaw*, the most S. E. 2. *Robaczow*; 3. *Ddm of Sluczka*; 4. *Minski*; 5. *Novogrodec*; 6. *Mscislawen*; 7. *Wirtepskien*; 8. *Poloczkie*n; 9. *Braslaw*; 10. *Wilna*; and 11. *Troki*. The Metropolis is *Wilna*.

7. *Ddm of Samogitia*, (so called from its situation; for the word signifies a low marriishy ground) is a Sea Prov. on the N. W. of *Lithuania*, about 190 m. l. and 110 br: It has been often under the *Muscovits*, but is now subje&t to the K. of Poland. 'Tis but meanly either cultivated or inhabited: and that by a poor, ignorant, superstitious people, who commonly keep a four-footed Serpent, call'd *Givofit*, which they worship as a God. 'Twas once divided into 12 prefectures, but now into 3 Governments, called from their ch. Ts. viz. *Rostienne*, *Mzdnicki* & *Schundon*.

8. Ddm of *Curland*, a fertile Sea prov: on the N. of *Samogitia*, about 220 m l. and 90 br. formerly a part of *Liefland*; belong'd to the *Grand Master* of the *Dutch Knights*, who in 1562 surrender'd his *Order* and Possessions to *Sigismund II. K.* of *Poland*: but it was return'd back again to him (who then was *Gothardus Ketler*) and his Heirs for ever; to be held in Feu of that Crown. It is divided into, 1. Ddm of *Semigallen*, the most Eastern, ch. T. *Mittaw*, the Metropolis and Duk's Residence; 2. *Proper Curland* Westw. ch. T. *Godlingen*.

8. *Prussia* or *Borussia*, an extraordinary fertile Sea Prov, on the S. W. of *Samogitia*, about 250. m. l. and 110 br. It belonged to Sovereign Dukes of its own; till that the Knights of the *Teutonick Order* acquir'd it about 400 years ago. In 1565 the western parts were subdu'd by the *Poles*, and the Eastren, not long thereafter partly submitted also; but *Albert Marq.* of *Brandenburgh*, 34 and last Master of that Order, doing Homage to that Crown, obtain'd it with Title of Duke of *Prussia*: so it is divided into 2 parts, viz. 1. the Eastern or Ducal *Prussia*, containing 3 Circles, viz. *Hokerland*, *Szamland*, and *Nathangeen*: ch. T. *Koningsberg*; This continued subject to the family of *Brandenburgh*, (of which vid: *Germany*) whose present Duke was

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was Honour'd with the Title of K. of *Prussia*, by the Emp. and Crown'd at *Coningsberg*, in *January 1701*. but is not acknowledged as such by all the other Crown'd heads of *Europe*. 2. The Western or *Royal*, divided into 3 Palatinats, viz. 1. *Mariembourg*, including *Varmia*, ch. T. *Mariembourg & Elbing*; 2 *Pommellia*, or *Dantzick*, ch. T. *Dantzick* one of the principal *Hanse-Towns*, yet reckoned a part of the *Polish* Dominions, for they Coin Money with his Stamp, keep their Courts in his Name, and have a vote in Electing. 3. *Culm*, including *Michelavia*, ch. T. *Culm & Thorn*.

10. *Kdm. of Masovia* or *Mazouskie*, call'd also *Warsovia*; is one of the Principal & most fertile Provinces in the *Kdm.* on the west of *Lithuania*, and S. of the *Ducal Prussia*, about 200 m. l. and 130 broad. 'Tis divided into 2 Prov: viz. 1. *Polechia* or *Podelassia*, div. into 2 Palatinats, viz. *Bielski*, Northw. ch. T: *Bielski* and *Angustou*; and *Drogiezyn*, subdiv: into the Territorys of *Drogiezyn*, and *Mielnick*, (Eastw:) ch. T. the same. Some (such as P. G.) confound or unite this Prov: with *Polesia*; and others, as P. *Heylyn*, (whom the Publish. of *Morery's* dict: have follow'd herein) seem to mistake its Situation; 2 *Kdm of Massovia*, or *Palat: of Czersko*; containing 2 *Chastellanies*, viz. 1. *Warsaw*, ch. T. *Warsaw*

or

Book 7. [120] Poland,
or *Warfrawa* (the K's Seat) and *Czerko*; 2.
Liw ch. T. *Liw*.

11. *Lesser* or *Higher Poland*, an inl. Prov.
on the S. of *Massovia*, and W. of *Russia*, about
230 m. l. and 150 br. is of a cold, yet healthy
Air; full of vast woods and Forests; Divid-
ed into Two parts by the River *Wiesel*, upon
which most of its great Towns are seated; con-
taining 2 Palatinats, viz. 1. *Lubleskie*, the most
Northern, ch. T. *Lublen*; this Palatinat was
once a part of, 2. *Sendomirskie*, divided into
Sendomir, *Radon*, *Visticza*, *Opoczno*, *Stechow*,
Pilnecz, *Corfnecz* and *Chenciecz*; all named af-
ter their chief Towns. 3. *Crakowkie*, div-
ded into the Ddms of *Oswick* and *Zator*, and
the Territorys of *Carcow*, *Beyecz*, *Sandecz*, &
Lubowlecz; called also after their chief towns.
The Metropolis of the whole Kdm. is *Cracow*,
seated on a rocky Bank of the *Vistula* or *Wei-
sel*; 'Tis a large & well built City, Bishoprick
and University; Latit: 50 deg; 10 min.

12. *Greater* or *Lower Poland*, a fertile
inland Prov: on the N. W. of *Higher Poland*,
W. of *Masovia*, and S. of *Royal Prussia*; a-
bout 250 m. l. and 160 br. divided into 8
Prov: all, except the first, Palatinats, viz. 1. *Cu-
javia*, div. into the Palatinats of *Uladislaw* and
Brestye, ch. T. idem; 2. *Dobrzin*, divided into
proper Dobrzin, *Libna* and *Rippina*, ch. T. idem;

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3. *Plosko*, subdiv. into 4 smal Territories, ch. T. *Plosko*; 4. *Posnanskie*, ch. T. *Posna*; 5. *Kaliskie*, ch. T. *Gnesna* and *Kalish*; 6. *Siradia*, divided into 4 parts called from their ch. Towns *Skadkow*, *Sirad*, *Pietrekow* and *Radomskow*; 7. *Lenczyckie*, ch. T. *Lenczicia*; 8. *Rawskie*, ch. T. *Rawa*. *Gnesna* is the Metropolis.

There are in this Kingdom 3 A-Bpks. and 19 Bpks. of the Church of *Rome*; 2 Ar-Bpks. and 6 Bpks of the *Greek Church*: and 5 Univ.

§ 8. G E R M A N Y.

GERMANY, one of the best, and most famous Countries in *Europe*: is of far less extent than what it was formerly; when it contain'd many circumjacent Provinces, which by Conquest, Donation, or some such way, have been lop'd off, and are now Incorporated with the neighbouring State. It lies on the W. of *Poland*, N. w. of *Turky*, N. of *Italy* and *Switzerland*, N. E. of *France*, E. of the *Low-Countries*, & the *German-Ocean*, S of *Denmark* and the *Baltick-Sea*: Situated between the 25 Deg. 20 Min. and 37 Deg. 30 Min. of Long. and between the 45 Deg. 30 min. and 54 Deg. 30 min. of Latitude.

'Tis almost of a square figure; so that it's contraverted, whether its length be from the

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N. to S. or from W. to E. but I rather think, (with *Mr. Echard*) that from the N. parts of *Pomerania*, to the South parts of *Trent*, 'tis about 640 m. l. and from the W. parts of *Triers*, to the E. parts of *Silesia*, about 560 m. br. The Etymology of its name is no less debated, than its Dimensions; (as we may see in *Heylyn* and *Mercator*,) but it seems most probable, That when the Natives, *Gauls* and others, associated to defend themselves against the *Romans*, they were called *Germani*, i. e. Brethren, to denote their Union & Alliance. 'Tis now called by the Inhabitants, *Teutschlandt* or *Teitschlandt*; by the *French*, *l'Allemagne*; by the *Italians*, *La Germania*, or *l'Allemagna*; by the *Dutch*, *Duytland*; by the *Poles*, *Nicmieckzka*; by the *Hungarians*, *Nemes*; by the *Turks*, *Nimemeleker*; and by the *Greeks*, *Elmagy*.

It enjoys a good and wholesome Air: not so hot as that in the more Southern Countries, already describ'd; nor so cold as in the more Northern Regions, as yet to be describ'd: 'tis generally esteem'd very pleasant, as keeping a medium betwixt these two, almost extremes; but the Soil is not productive of Wines (tho' it has abundance in it's Southern parts) as *Spain* or *France*, yet as fertile in Corn, as any of it's neighbouring Kingdoms, Or rather, to speak

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generally, 'tis so fruitful, that there's scarce any part, but abounds in such things as are necessary for the use of man. The cheif Commodities are Corn, Salt, Wine, Allom, Quick-Silver, Armour, all sorts of Iron work, Flesh, Linen, &c.

This is one of the most populous Countries in the World; whence some think 'twas called *Germannen*, i.e. *all men*. So that it can allways furnish many Souldiers for the wars, and Husbandmen to manure the Ground, at the same time. Wherefore, altho' *Julius Caesar* invaded, and *Augustus* Conquer'd it; 'twas even in his own time wrested from him: which made the *Romans* fain to quarter eight Legions of Souldiers on the Banks of the *Rhine*, and four upon the *Danub* to defend the Empire from their inroads; but the *French*, or *Franks*, *Almans*, & other *Dutch* nations beat 'em back; and divided the Countrys among themselves. The chief of these nations were the *French*, whose K. (*Charles the Great*) entered *Italy*, and was Crown'd Emperour of the West by Pope *Leo IV.* on Christmas day, 801. Whose Successors assum'd the Title of *Cesar*, *Augustus*, &c. Emp. of the *Romans*, K. of *Germany*, &c. Thus it continued about 100 Years in his male-line, which failling, *Conrad D. of Franconia*, (brother Son of *Lewis III.*

the last Emper. of *Charles* the Great's Race) was crus'd; Succeeded by *Henry* Duke of *Saxony*, and the three *Otho's* Successively. After the death of *Otho* III. it became Elective; so that none but a German, should be chosen: but Monopoliz'd, or intail'd, as 'twere, by the Families of *Franconia*, *Suevia*, *Bavaria*, *Austria*, &c. The present Emp. *Leopold* *Ignatius-Francis-Balthasar-Joseph-Felician*, being the XIII. Emp. of the House of *Habsburg* or *Austria*; and XI. of that Family, Successively chosen. His Authority is greatly diminished, and turn'd almost only nominal, in respect what it was before the Empire became Elective: for during any interregnum, the Electors, and such as depend upon them, at diverse times, and after sundry manners, got their Estates piece by piece declared free; and thus it was shared into so many different Governments, as at this day, it is divided into; viz. Under the Emp. Ks. of *France*, *Sweden* and *Denmark*; 2 great Bishops; six great Dukes, one great Palatinat, one Landgrave; with a great many inferiour Dukes, Earles, & Bishops, besides Imperial Cities, Hanse Towns, &c. so that there are more than 300 Sovereignities in *Germany*, but most are Homagers to the Emp. All of them may be reduced to these five, viz.

1. The Emperour; who for a long time has been of the House of *Austria*; Chosen, not only as being one of the most considerable Families in all the Empire; but because his Hereditary Dominions lyeing next to the *Turks*; 'tis presum'd he'll be the more anxious to defend them (which are a part of the Empire) against that Enemy, than any other whatever. He now Enjoys *Austria* as Hereditary, *Bohemia* as his Right, and *Hungary* by Election. The Emp. formerly used to be Crown'd with a Silver Crown, for *Germany*, at *Aken*; with an Iron Crown at *Mil-lan*, for *Lombardy*; and with a Golden Crown at *Rome*, for the *Roman Empire*.

2. The Electors; who were first appointed a little after the Empire became Elective; and confirmed by *Charles IV.* in the *Golden-Bull*. The Power is annexed to certain Lands, so that whosoever possess them, are *eo ipso* Electors. They were at first only seven, but now nine, viz. 1. Arch-Bp. of *Mentz* Arch Chancelor of the Empire for *Germany*, 2. Ar-Bp. of *Treves* Arch Chanhelor for *France*; and 3. Ar-Bp. of *Cologne*; Arch Chancelor for *Italy*. 4. K. of *Bohemia*; 5. D. of *Bavaria*; 6. D. of *Saxony*; 7. D. of *Brandenburgh*; 8. Pr. Palatine of the *Rhine*; and 9. D. of *Hanover*, admitted in 1692. They are conven'd by the Ar-Bp. of *Mentz*, at *Frank-ford*.

ford, where they Elect an Emp. who is served at his first Dinner by the K. of *Bohemia*, as Cup bearer; D. of *Bavaria*, as great Steward; D. of *Saxony*, as great Marshal; D. of *Brandenburgh* as great Chamberlain; and P. *Palatine*, as great Theasurer; where the Office of the Ar-Bps. is to say Grace. Of late they have got a Custom of chusing the Emperor's Son, or next Kinsman, King of the *Romans*, who upon the Emperor's Death Succeeds to the Empire.

3. Ecclesiastick Princes; which are a great many Ar-Bps. Bps. Abbots, Abbesses; who are absolut Princes within their own Territories.

4. Secular Princes; are such Arch-Duke, Dukes, Marqueffes, Margraves, Landtgraves, Counts, Barons, &c. as have absolute Power in their own Dominions.

5. Free Cities; are either Imperial or Hanse Towns; Imperial Cities carry the Imperial Eagle in their Arms, and send Commissioners to the Diets of the Empire. The Hanse Towns first began in 1164. when *Bremen* entered into, a Confederacy with some other Cities, to to advance Trade, and mutually defend themselves: They admitted a great many Towns thro'out all *Europe* into their Number & Alliance, but all have broke off long ago, except *Lubec*, *Hamburg*, *Bremen*, *Rostoch*, *Dantzick*, and *Cologn*.

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But tho' all these be absolute within themselves, and cannot be called to an account for what they do: yet, when the Empire is invaded, and the general Concern at the Stake, they're oblig'd to assist the Emperour, as the common Superior of all.

The *Germans* were formerly a rude, warlike People; from among whom descended most of these Barbarians that ore'run the rest of *Europe*. They are tall, and big body'd, haveing great Stomacks; The Nobles are greatly delighted both in the Studies of Arms, & Sciences; The Commons are very laborious, and reckoned the best Artists in the World. They are all generally reckoned Martial, but Mercenary; very proud and inconstant. The *Christian* Religion was first planted here very early; both by Apostles and Apostolical Persons; but not universally received, till a long time thereafter. When the Pope had got his supremacy acknowledg'd in *Italy*, &c. he soon thereafter got it likeways in *Germany*, but *Wickliff*, *Huss* & *Jerom* of *Prague* first Preach'd a reform'd kind of doctrine, which in 1518 was improv'd by *Luther*: who getting several Princes on his side, *Protested* in the Imperial Chamber at *Spire* for it, in 1529. whence they were first called **PROTESTANTS**; and published a Confession at

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Ausburg; which was authoriz'd in 1552. at present there are in it, many *Protestants* (some whereof are *Calvinists*) but moe *Papists*; besides a considerable number of *Jews*.

The Language is the *High Dutch*, the chief Branch of the *Teutonic*: But in *Bohemia* they speak the *Slavonian*; In *Tirol*, the *Italian*, In *Alsace* the *French*; and generally (as in all other Countries) in the outmost Provinces they partly use the language of the adjacent Countries.

This modern *Germany* (whereof some reckon *Switzerland* a part) had several divisions heretofore, according to the number of the different Tribes of its Inhabitants; but afterwards, when the *Romans* conquered it, it contained the Prov. of *Germania* and *Belgia prima*, which part of *Germania secunda*, the greatest part of *Rhetia*, *Noricum Mediterraneum* and *Ripense*, with some of *Pannonia*. So much of it as was under the *French*, was called *Osten-rich* or *Austrasia*; subdivided afterwards into the Kdms of *Lorraine* and *Germany*; The Kdm of *Lorraine* contained all *Germany* within the *Rhine*, and most part of *Belgium*; It was given by *Charles the great* to one of his Sons, who dying *sans issue* it returned to the Empire. Kdm of *Germany* contain'd all the rest. Then it came to be divided

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to 22 States or Provinces, which were reduced to ten Circles by Emperour *Maximilian*, at the Diet of *Cologne* in 1520. which are,

1. Circle of *Austria*, or *Oesterreich*, the most S.E. Prov. in all *Germany*; On the W. of *Hungary*, *Slavonia* & *Croatia*, and N. of the *Gulf of Venice*; enjoying a wholsom Air, & fertil Soil; abounding in Mines, especially of Quick-silver, the Customs thereof are assigned to the *Hollanders* for 500000 Crowns, lent by them to the Emperour, in 1702. It is about 330 m. l. and 220 br. divided into 6 Prov. viz. 1. *Carniola*, the most Southern, inhabited by *Germans*, *Slavonians* and *Italians*, div. into *Windish-mark*, ch. T. *Metling*; *Goritz*, ch. T. *Gorice*, which, tho' in *Italy*, yet belonging to the Emp. & bordering with this Country, is reck'ned a part thereof; *Lower Carniola*, ch. T. *Laas*; *Higher Carniola* ch. T. *Lauback* and *Krainburgh*; 2. Bpk. of *Trent*, Sometimes reckoned a part of *Lombardy*, under its own Bishop, who is a Pr. of the Empire, protected by the Emper. as Count of *Tirol*; ch. T. *Trent*, famous for a *Council*, which continu'd from 1545 to 1563, under 5 Pontificats: 3. *Tirol*, a very fertile Country on the N. of *Trent*, anciently govern'd by Earls of its own; but thro' want of heirs Male, it fell to the Emp. divided into Bpk of *Brixien*, (under its own Bp.) ch. T. *Brixien*, and proper *Tirol*, &c. ch. T.

Inspruck, and *Hall*. 4. *Carinthia* lying betwixt *Tirol* and *Carniola*, (partly under the Bp. of *Bamberg*) div. into the *Higher*, Westward, ch. *T. Walach* and *Clagenfurt*, and the *Lower*, ch. *Town Lavanmund*; 5. *Stiria*, or *Styermark*, on the East of *Carinthia*, and N. of *Carniola*, div. into the *Higher*, Westward, ch. *Towns Iudeburg & Pruck*; the *Lower*, ch. *T. Gratz*; and County of *Cilley* (free) ch. town *Cilley*; 6. Arch-dukedom of *Austria*, a very fertile Prov. on the N. of *Carinthia* and *Stiria*: when the *Hungarians* were invading the Empire, One was sent to reside here which Title *Marquess of Oestrreich*, to defend the *Marches*; which was at first *Officiary*, but at last *Hereditary*; made afterwards a *Duke* in 1158. and at last a *King*, in 1225. but he was soon deprived of that *Dignity*, and the *Family* became extinct; whereupon *Ottacer* the *King of Bohemia's* Son, possessed himself hereof, but was overcome by *Rodolph of Habsburg* then *Emper*: who conferred it on his Son in 1280. 'Tis divided into the *Higher*, Westw. ch. *Town Linz*; and the *Lower*, ch. *T. Vienna* or *Wienne*, a magnificent, yet well fortify'd City, seated on the banks of the R. *Danub*; the *Emerours* seat, and *Metropolis* of all *Germany*; often assaulted by the *Turks*, but most vigorously by 100000 of them, in 1683, who nevertheless were discomfited by the

Germany,

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the Aid of *John Sobieski*, late King of Poland;
Long. 39 Deg. 10 Lat. 48. Deg. 22. Min. 60.
m. from *Cracow*, and 40 from *Buda*.

To this Circle is incorporated, *Bohemia*
with its Pertinents, which lye on the N. of
Austria about 275 m. l. and 220. br. Divid-
ed into 4 Prov. viz. 1. *Bohemia* properly so
called, surrounded with Hills, and reckoned
the Highest Country in Europe, was Originally
Governed by Dukes, who were made Tri-
butaries to the Emp. and by *Henry IV.* Creat-
ed K. in 1080. This being always an Elective
Kdm. Emp. *Ferdinand II.* was chosen in 1618,
but when the States perceiv'd he intended to
infringe their Liberties, and make the Crown
Hereditary, they declar'd against him: and
chose *Frederick Pr. Palatine*, Son-in-Law to
K. *James VI.* in 1619. but he was defeat at
the Battle of *Prague* in 1620. since which time
the Emp. has claim'd this Kdm. by Right, &
'twas made Hereditary by the Treaty of *West-*
phalia in 1648. Here a Reformation by *John*
Huss and *Jerom* of *Prague* was begun, long
before *Luther*, but the Emp. has now intire-
ly suppress their followers, and established
Popery. 'Tis divided into 16 Circles, viz.
Egra, *Elbogen* or *Loket*, *Ziateck*, *Letomeritz*,
Boleslaw, *Hradisko*, *Chrudim*, *Czaslaw*, *Bre-*
chim, *Ultaw*, *Caurzim*, *Sclany*, *Bakonick*,
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Beraun, *Pilsen* and *Pragan*, and County of *Galtz*, ch. *Ts. Prague*, (the Metrop) *Koninsgratz*, *Egra* and *Glatz* : 2. Marq: of *Moravia* or *Mahren*, on the E. of *Bohemia*, div. into the Eastern, ch. *T. Weiskirck*; and the Western, ch. *T. Olmutz*. 3. Ddm. of *Silesia*, on the N. W. of *Moravia*, div. into the Higher, Southwards, ch. *T. Troppaw*; and Lower, N. W. ch. *T. Breslaw*; 4. *Lusatia* on the W. of *Silesia* div. into the Lower Southw. mostly under the D. of *Sax-Mersburg*, and *Brandenburgh*, ch. *T. Guben*; and the Higher, North-ward, it was mortgaged to the D. of *Saxony*, in 1620. and not as yet redeem'd, ch. *T. Zuttaw*.

2. Circle of *Bavaria*, a very fertile Incl. Prov. on the W. of *Austria*, and N. of *Tirol*, about 220 m. l. and 150. br. Under this name are contain'd many moe Countries than formerly; when 'twas first govern'd by Ks, till the year 492. then by Dukes (of y^e ancient Royal Race) till the time of *Charles* the great, who rooted 'em out, and added this Estate to the Emp. Shortly after, it was (with *Pannonia*) erected into a Kdm. by *Lewis* the Godly, who confer'd it upon his Son *Lotharius*; whose direct Line failing, one *Arnuph*, (descended likeways from *Charles* the great) Succeeded; but his Title of K. being greatly

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oppos'd by the Emperour, he chaing'd it into that of Duke, whose Race enjoys his Title and Dominions to this day, in the person of *Maximilian* late the K. of *Spain's* Deputy in the Netherlands; Grand-Son of *Maximilian* who was the Emperour's General against *Frederick* Elect K. of *Bohemia*, and thereby got many of that Prince's Hereditary Dominions bestow'd upon him, when he was Forfaulted; and his Electoral Dignity in 1623. It is divided into 4 parts, viz. 1. Ar-Bpk of *Saltzburg* the most S.E. Country in all this Circle, is a small, & not very fertile Country; yet it belonging chiefly to its own Ar-Bp. makes him a very considerable Pr. who has a Seat and Voice in all the General Diets of the Empire, and is the Pope's Legat in *Germany*; it is called from its ch. T. which is a very large and magnificent, yet strong City, with an Univ. and stately Cathedral. In the bounds thereof lye the Town and Provostship of *Bergtels-garden* under its own Pr. 2. The Dutchy and Electorat of *Bavaria*, or *Bavaria propria*, on the N. W. of *Saltzburg*, and N. of *Tyrol*, divided inth the Higher, towards the S. containing the County of *Partenkirch*; Bpk. of *Freisingen*, both called from their ch. Towns belonging to the Bp. of *Freisingen*; and the Territory & Town of *Munick*, or *Munchen*, the Meuro-

ropolis and Duke's Seat. The Lower *Bavaria* contains the Territ: of *Ingolstadt*, (which some place in the Higher *Bavaria*) *Landshut*, *Burkhausen* & *Straubing* under *Bav. Bpks* of *Ratisbon*, and *Passaw*, with the Connty of *Orenburg*, under their own Princes; and all called from their ch. Ts. 3. Duchy of *Newburg*, mostly in the N. W. of *Bavaria*, but greatly intermix't with other Estates: it belongs to the Elector *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, who hath resided at *Newburg*, the ch. T. ever since 1688, when *Lewis XIV.* oust'd him of most of the *Palatinat*. 4. *Nortgow*, or the *Palatinate* of *Bavaria*, formerly called the Upper *Palatinate*, the most Northern Country in all this Circle; it belong'd mostly to the Elector *Palatine*, and was acquired by the D. of *Bavaria*, upon his Forfeiture: it contains the County of *Chamb*, Territorie of *Amberg*, and Landgraviat of *Leuchtenberg*, under the D. of *Bav.* Abbey of *Waltheusen* under its own Abbt, and County of *Sultzbach*, under the D. of *Newburg*; all bearing the names of their ch. Ts. The Directors of this Circle are the D. of *Bavaria*, and Ar-Bp. of *Salzburg*.

3. Circle of *Suabia*, or *Schwaben*; in *Latine*, *Suevia*, and in *French*, *Souabe*; is a Mountainous, yet abundantly Fertile Country, on the W. of *Bavaria*, and N. of *Swit-*

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gerland; about 150 m. l. and 146 br. The Ancient Inhabitants were one of the most powerful People in all Germany, at first Governed by Dukes, but their successors are now subject to many Masters. It was heretofore divided into these four parts, viz. *Algow* Eastwards, *Hegow* Southw. *Brisgow*, Westw. and *North-Schwaben*, Northw. but these are now reduc'd within less Bounds; so that at present it is div. into 8 principal parts; viz. 1. The Territory of *Algow*; containing the Bpk. of *Ausburg*, ch. T. *Ausburg*, an Ancient Imperial City, where the Lutherans and Papists have an equal share in the Government; very famous for the *Confession* presented here to Emp. *Charles V.* by the Protestants; Abbacy of *Kempten*, and some smaller Abbacies; Marq: of *Burgaw*, under the Emp. County of *Mindelliem*, under *Bavaria*; Barony of *Waldburg*; all called from their ch. Ts. with the Territory of *Fuggers*, ch. T. *Benbausen*: all under their own Princes, but such as are excepted. 2. The Territory of *Hegow*, div. into the Bpk of *Constance*, Subject to its own Bp. who is Pr. thereof, ch. T. *Constance*, an Imperial City and flourishing Empory, famous for a Council held in it in anno 1414. and the *Landtgraviat* of *Nullenburg*, under the Emp. ch. T. *Nullenburg* 3.

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The *Black-Forest* or *Swartzenwald*, div. into the Princip. of *Furstemburg*, (under its own Pr.) & the County of *Rheinfelden*, (under the Emp.) both called from their ch. Ts. 4. *Brisgow*, parted between the Emper. and *Baden*, ch. T. *Friburg* and *Brisack*; 5. Marq. of *Baden*, div. into the *Higher*, ch. T. *Baden*, *Stolhofen*, and *Eberstein*; and the *Lower*, ch. T. *Durlach* and *Phortzeim*: both these are under their own Princes, originally of the same Noble and Ancient Family, who are Princes of the Empire. 6. Marq. of *Ortnaw* (mostly under the Emp. but in part under *Baden*) ch. T. *Offemburg* and *Gengenbauch*. 7. Ddm. of *Wirtemberg*, under its own Sovereign Duke, ch. Ts *Stugard*, *Tubingen*, and *Schorndorf*. In the Bounds hereof ly the Town and County of *Loebenstein*, under Elector *Palat*: The Princip. and Town of *Hoen-Zollern*, under its own Pr. of the House of *Brandenburg*; and the County of *Holemburg*, under the Emp. ch. T. *Ratweil*, 8. North-Schwaben, divided into the County of *Oeting*, ch. T. *Oeting*; *Rechberg* ch. T. *Gemunds* (Free) The Baronies of *Limpurg* and *Justinghen* ch. T. *idem*, all under their own Pr. And the Territory of *Ulm* (Free,) ch. T. *Ulm*. The ch. T. of all is *Ulm* (tho' some reckon *Ausburg*) whose Inhabitants are mostly *Lutherans*. In this Circle

Swabia

Swabia are 36 Imper. Cities: the Directors are the Bp. of *Constance* and D. of *Wirtzburg*.

4. The Circle of *Franconia*, or *Frankenland*, anciently called *Francia orientalis*; is surrounded with Mountains, and generally full of Woods, (containing part of the old *Hercinian Forest*) which are very pleasant, and fit for Pasturage; nevertheless the Country is abundantly Fertile, both in Corn and Wine. It was formerly Governed by *Dukes*, of the same Race with the Ancient Kings of (West) *France*; but the last of them dying Childless, it fell to K. *Pepin*, Father of Emp. *Charles* the Great, who bestow'd the most part of it upon the Bps. of *Wurtzburg*, who had the Possession thereof so long as any of the direct Line of *Charles* kept the Imperial Throne; But Emp. *Otho* I. gave it with the Title of Duke, to *Conrad*, who was afterwards Emp. whose Great Grand-Son, Emp. *Henry* V. Dying without Issue, it fell to *Frederick Barbarossa* D. of *Schwaben*, about the year 1125. This Race also failing in 1268. and none pretending to be Heir, the Bp. of *Wurtzburg* challeng'd it, by vertue of his ancient Predecessor's Title; which that he might the more peaceably effectuat and enjoy, he was content some great ones might be also sharers: as the Arch-Bp. of *Mentz*, Bp. of *Bamberg*,

Elect^r Palatine, Earls of Swartzenberg and Hohenloe, and some Imperial Cities, with several other Estates, many whereof being either Extinct or Ruin'd, are now under other Masters. It was of a vaster extent formerly, than at present; Situated on the N. W. of Bavaria, and N. of Schwaben, about 134. m. l. and 132. br. Divided into, 1. Marq. of Onspach, or the Lower Nurimberg, the most Southern, ch. T. Onspach; 2 Burgrav. of Nurimberg, ch. T. Nurimberg, a free Imperial City, where are the best Mechanicks (especially for Iron works) in the world; 3. Mar. of Culembach, or the Upper Nurimberg, ch. T. Culembach, These three Prov. are under their own Princes, originally of the House of Brandenburg. 4. Bpk. of Bamberg, ch. T. Bamberg and Hochstet; 5. Bpk. Wurtzburg, ch. T. Wurtzburg, Schweinsfurt, and Ochsenfurt; 6. Bpk. of Aichstat ch. T. Aichstat; These three are under their own Bps. 7. Prin. of Henneberg, divided among the Dukes of Naumburg, and Sax-Weimar, and Landgrave of Hesse-Castle, ch. T. Smalkaden. In the bounds hereof, lye the Town and Dutchy of Cobourg, under the Duke of Sax-Gotha; 8. State of the Great Mr. of the Teutonicke Order (an Ecclesiastick Prince) ch. T. Margentheim; with the Counties of Reinseck, ch. T. Reinseck; Holach,

Holach or *Hoenloe*, ch. *T. Oringen*; *Wertheim*; *Papenheim*; *Schwartzenberg*; *Casai*, and Barony of *Sensheim*, all lying in the Western part of this Circle, called from their ch. Ts. and under their own Princes. The Directors are the Bp. of *Bamberg*, but sometimes the Marquess of *Culembach*. The ch. Town, for Antiquity, and Precedency, is *Wurtzburg*; but for Populoufness and Trade, *Nurimberg*.

On the N. W. of *Schwaben*, and W. of *Franconia*, lye the Two Circles of the *Rhine*; which are counted the Pleasantest, and most Fertile Countries in all *Germany*; both in Corn and Wine: but are so interwoven (as 't were) with their neighbouring Provinces, as well as with one another, that their Dimensions can scarce be condescended on. One of them is called

5. The Circle of the *Upper Rhine*, sonam'd, either because it lyes further *up* that River; or, rather, in respect that it being further off from it, is of a more Mountanous and High Ground than the other Circle, which lyes *Lower*, in the Valley about the River, and included almost in the bosom of the *Upper*. It is divided into these parts, viz. 1. *Alsace*, or *Elsats*, (which some reckon a part of *Schwaben*) the most Southern Prov. of all
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this Circle, bordering with *Switzerland* and *Lorein*; It belonged anciently to the *Franks* till the year 540. and ever thereafter to the *Germans*, till the *French* in the late Wars made themselves Masters of it. It is divided into *Suntgow*, or the Country of *Ferrette*, the most Southern, ch. T. *Pfirt*; the *Higher Alsace*, ch. T. *Colmar*; [*Friburg* and *Brisack* (vid P. 136. l. 6.) are often reckoned a part thereof;] and the *Lower Alsace*, ch. T. *Stratzburg*, a large and Rich Imperial City; 2. Bpk. of *Spires*, under its own Bp. Protected by Elector *Palatine*, ch. T. *Spires* and *Philipsburg*; the City of *Spires* was famous, and much frequented to, by reason of the Court of the Imperial Chamber, therein, but in 1688. the *French*, invaded this Territory, and demolished the City, whereupon the Imperial Chamber is removed to *Weslar*. 3. Ddm. of *Zweibruck*, or *Deux-ponts*, under the *French*, div. into *Zweibruck*, *Missenham*, *Lichtemberg*, *Landsberg* and *Newcassel*, all called after their ch. Ts. 4. County and T. of *Erpach*, (sometimes placed in *Franconia*) under its own Prince. 5. The Town and Territory of *Frankfort*; (which some place in *Franconia*, & others in the *Lower-Rhine*;) The Town is a famous, large, rich and much frequented Imperial City, seated on the N. Banks

Banks of the River *Meine*; where the Emp. is Elected. 5. County of *Catzenelbogen*, or *Rheinfelden*, under the Pr. of the House of *Hesse*, and a little under *Nassaw*, ch. T. *Catzenelbogen*; 6. The Confederation of *Wettraw*, is a Combination, or Union, of many small Estates, for the Preservation of their Religion, Laws and Liberties; containing the States of *Hanaw*, *Eysenberg*, *Sayn*, *Weid*, *Witgenstein*, *Hatzfeld*, *Westerburg Stolmes*, all called from their ch. Ts. with the Imperial Cities of *Friberg* and *Weislar*, and County of *Nassaw*, a Fertile Prov. under its own Counts or Earles, of an ancient Family, who Succeeded to the Principality of *Orange*, and acquir'd great Dominions and Privileges in the Low Countries; there are several Branches of this Family, but the principal Stock is in the House of *Orange*, whose late Prince (*Wil. III. & XI.*) dying *March 8. 1702.* left his Hereditaryes to the K. of *Prussia*; this County which bears the name of its ch. T. is div. into the small Territories and Towns of *Dillenburg*, *Dietz*, *Hadamar*, *Siden*, *Ilestein*, *Weilburg*, *Wisbaden*, *Beilsteinen*, *Herbornen*, *Gleilberg*, &c. 7. Landtgrav. of *Hesse* or *Hessen*, a pleasant and plentiful Countrey, but full of Woods and Mountaines, the most Northern Province in all this Circle; it belongs to several

Several Princes, but mostly to the Ancient and Noble Family of *Hesse*, which is branch'd into three Houses, viz. *Cassel*, *Darmstadt*, and *Marpurg*; but this latter being Extinct, the Estate return'd to *Hesse-Cassel*; It is divid'd into, the *Higher*, the most Southern, Subdivided into the Counties of *Nidden* and *Darmstadt*, ch. T. *Darmstadt* and *Marpurg*; and the *Lower*, ch. T. *Cassel*; near the Center of this Landtgrav. lye the Towns and Abbacies of *Waldeck*, and *Fuld*, both under their own Princes. The *Directors* of this Circle are the Elector *Palatine*, and Bp. of *Worms*: *Frankfort* is the Metrop. The other is

6. The Circle of the *Lower Rhine*, or of the four Electors, lying close about the Banks of that River, embrac'd (as 't were) in the very Bosome of the other, than which it is more Fertile, especially in Wines: it is divid'd into these parts, viz. 1. *Palatinat* of the *Rhine*, sometimes called the *Lower Palatinat*, to distinguish it from the *Upper*, which is in *Bavaria*, (vid. Page 134.) the most S. E. Prov. in this Circle; it belonged to its own Prince, called Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*; The first of his Family, who descend'd from *Bavaria*, about the year 1240. was made the Emperor's Vicar in this part, and one of the Electors; which Office his Successors

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enjoy'd till Count *Frederick V.* accepted of the Crown of *Bohemia*, for which the Emp. Forfaulted him, and bestow'd the Electoral Dignity upon the Duke of *Bavaria*: his Son *Charles*, was, by the Treaty of *Munster*, put in Possession of part of his Father's Fortune, and made the Eighth Elector; (the Electorship of the Family being confer'd on *Bavaria*) his Son Dy'd in 1685, and was Succeeded by the D. of *Newburg*, a Popish Pr. but he was soon disturb'd by the Invasion of *Lewis XIV.* in 1688. who possess'd himself of almost this whole *Palatinat*, and Demolished the principal Towns; particularly *Heidelberg*, the Metropolis. In the Bounds hereof lye the Bpk of *Worms*, Subject to its own Bp. ch. T. *Worms*, now demolished; Counties of *Sponheim*, ch. T. *Crutznach*, *Rhingrave*, ch. T. *Krin*, *Veldentz*, *Oberstein*, *Falkenstein*, and *Leininghen*, ch. T. the same, with some other smal Sovereignities, now swallow'd up by the *French*; 2. Arch-Bpk. and Electorat of *Mentz*, or *Mayence*, scattered up and down, and intermixt with several other Estates, the Ar-Bp. is the first Pr. in all *Germany*, whither for place or Dignity; ch. Ts. *Mentz*, (where the Art of Printing was first brought to any tolerable Perfection) *Bing*, and *Aschaffenburg*; 3. Arch-Bpk

Bpk. and Electorat of *Treves*, or *Triers*, in the N. W. part of this Circle, a great part of it was o'rrun by the Forces of *Lewis XIV.* so that its scarce half under the Ar-Bp. ch. Ts. *Triers* and *Przym*, under the French, and *Confluents* or *Coblentz*, and *Oberwesel*, under the Elector. 4. Ar-Bpk. of *Cologn* or *Colen* (sometimes reckoned a part of *Westphalia*) Subject to its own Ar-Bpk. the Richest of all the three Ecclesiastical Electors, who at present is *Josephus-Clemens* the D. of *Bavaria's* Brother; he is Summon'd to appear before the Emp. for siding with *Lewis XIV.* against the Empire, and receiving Fr. Forces within his Territories. The ch. Towns are, *Colen*, a large, Rich, Populous, Imperial City, and one of the Hanse Towns, Metrop. of this Circle, and *Bon*, the Ar-Bp's Residence: these lye in the *Upper Colen*; as *Rhynberg*, *Nuys* and *Meurs* do in the *Lower*. The Ar-Bp. of *Mentz* is Director.

7. Circle of *Westphalia*, lyes on the N. of the Circles of the *Rhine*, and N. West of *Francia*; about 220 m. l. and 160 br. It was in former times a Considerable Dutchy; but at the fall of the last Duke, was Seiz'd upon by the Ecclesiastical Princes of *Colen*, *Paderborn* &c. and many others, some of whose lineal Successors continue to this day.

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It is divided into, 1. *Westphalia* properly so called, under the Arch Bishop of *Cologne*, and bordering with his other Dominions in the Electoral Circle of the *Rhine*, ch. T. *Arensborg*, and *Oldendorp*; 2. The Dukedom of *Fuliers*, or *Gulickland*, the most S. W. Country in all this Circle, bordering with *Liege* and *Limburg* in the *Netherlands*, belong'd to its own Sovereign Dukes, of a very Noble and Ancient Family, which possess'd many considerable Estates, and became extinct in 1609. They were acclaim'd by many Pretenders, but none of their Rights seem'd so preferable as these of the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, and D. of *Newburgh*, who continu'd the principal Competitors; the former whereof was assisted by the *Dutch*, and the latter by the *Spaniards*: they at last came to an accommodation, whereby the whole Estate was divided: so this Dutchy fell to the Duke of *Newburg's* share: the ch. T. is *Fuliers*, taken by the *Spaniards* in 1622. but restor'd to the D. in 1659. the next T. is the free City of *Aix-la-Chapell* or *Aken*. In the Bounds hereof lye the Abbay of *Cornelis-Munster*, with some Counties, under their own Princes. 3. Ddm. of *Cleves*; it was a part of the Estate of the D. of *Fuliers*, which upon the division thereof came under the D. of *Brandenburg*, ch. Ts. *Cleves*, *Wesel*, and

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Duisburgh. 4. County of *Marck*, a part of the Estate of *Cleves* and *Fuliers*, which upon the division thereof was allotted to *Brandenburg*, ch. Ts. *Ham* and *Dortmund*. 5. County and Town of *Reclinchusen*, under the Ar-Bp. of *Colen*. 6. County of *Bergue*, a part of the Estate of *Cleves* and *Fuliers*, which fell to *Newburg's* share, ch. T. *Dusseldorp*. 7. Bpk. and Town of *Paderborn*, the most Eastern Country in this Circle, formerly under its own Bp. suffragan to *Mentz*, but now subject to the Bp. of *Munster*. 8. The Bishoprick of *Munster*, lying in the middle of this Circle, chiefly under its own Bishop, who is one of the most considerable Princes in all *Germany*; 'tis divided into 13 Territories, 4 whereof are in the *Lower Munster*, ch. T. *Meppen*; and 9 in the *Higher*, ch. T. *Munster*, sometimes reckoned one of the *Hanse*. 9. The Bishoprick & Town of *Osnabruck* or *Osenburgh*, under Prince *George-Lewis*, D. of *Hanover*, Son of *Ernest-Augustus* late Bishop hereof. 10. The County of *Oldenburg*, wash'd on the N.W. with the *German Ocean*, was formerly under its own ancient Earles; which Family failing, it fell to the King of *Denmark*, in 1676. who descended from the eldest Branch thereof, ch. T. *Oldenburg*; To this may be added the County & Town of *Delmenhorst*. 11. The Coun-

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County of *East-Friesland*, the most Northern Prov. in all this Circle, was govern'd by Provincial Earls, Deputies for the Emperour; the last whereof, call'd *Ulric*, was made Proprietary Earl hereof by Emp. *Frederick II.* in 1453. but one of his Successors was dispossest'd (as being *Lutheran*) by some *Low-Country Calvinists*, who fled thither from the D. d'Alva's Cruelty; whereupon, so soon as the *Dutch* had made good their Revolt from *Spain*, they put themselves under their Protection: yet the abdicated Earl's Son recover'd much of his Father's Estate, and the rest continu'd under *Holland*: 'tis divided into 12 Territories, ch. *T. Embden*, *Aurick* and *Norden*. Besides these principal parts, there are several small Estates lying up and down the Country; as, The Principality of *Minden*, under *Brandenburg*; the Counties of *Diepholt*, under *Lunenburg*; *Hoya*, under *Brunswick*, *Lunenburg* and *Hesse*; *Benthem*, under its own Earl; *Steinfort* aliàs *Borchstenfort*, and *Tecklenburg*, under *Benthem*; *Lingen* or *Lemgow*, under K. of *Prussia* or Elector of *Brandenburg*; *Schaumburg*, under *Lippe* and *Hesse*; *Ravensburg* and *Vlots*, under *Brandenb*: *Piremont* aliàs *Spiegelburg*, *Lippe* aliàs *Lippestadt*, and *Rbeda*, under *Lippe*; *Ritberg*, mostly under *Lippe*, but a small part belongs to the Bp. of *Munster*;

Germany, and the Abbacy of *Corbey*, under its own Abbot: all these above-nam'd small Estates are called after their chief Towns. The Directors of this Circle are the Bp. of *Munster*, and D. of *Newburg*; The Metrop. is *Munster*.

The Circles of *Saxony* take up the Northern parts of *Germany*, on the East of *Westphalia*, and S-West of *Prussia*; wash'd on the North with the *Baltick Sea*, and on the North West with the Ocean. *Saxony* is one of the famousst, and most considerable Countries in all the Empire; which contain'd much more formerly, than at present: when its inhabitants, who were both powerful and formidable, sent over Colonies, or Armies, to *Britan*, where they continu'd many Years in great Glory, and erected an Heptarchy in the Southern part of that Island. 'Twas anciently govern'd by Kings, overcome by *Charls* the Great; on the last whereof (upon his Conversion to the Christian Faith) that Emperour, having restor'd him his Estate, confer'd the Title of *Duke*; which is still continu'd in the same Family: tho' the direct line was interrupted and eclips'd a long time. The present Duke, *Frederick-Augustus*, who renunc'd Protestantcy upon his being made K. of *Poland*, is the 39th of that Noble Family, from which are sprung many others of great

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great repute; as, *Sax-Gotha*, *Sax Weymar*,
Sax-Mersburg, *Naumburg*, &c.

8. The Circle of *Upper Saxony*, or *Ober Sachsen*, is the most N.E. of the two; about 380 m. l. & 210 broad. It is divided into 3 principal parts, viz. 1. The States of *Saxony*, the most Southern, divided into, 1. The Marquisat of *Misnia*, or *Meissen*, Southwards, which is divided into, *Voitland*, under the Elector of *Saxony*, and a little under *Sax-Naumburg*, chief Towns *Zwickaw* and *Plawen*; Proper *Meiss'n*, ch. T. *Dresden*, a large and strong City, on the River *Elb*, the ordinary Residence of the D. of *Saxony*; *Ertz-geburg*, ch. T. *Cremnitz*; and *Leipsick*, a celebrated Univ. all under the Duke of *Saxony*: with the Dukedoms of, *Ostexland* or *Altemburg*, under *Sax-Gotha*, *Mersburg* and *Naumburg*, under their own Princes. 2. The Landgraviat of *Thuringia*, Westw. divided into the Territories of *Erfurt* & *Eisfeld*, under Elector of *Mayence*; Dukedoms of *Weymar*, (branch'd into the Families of *Eisenach* and *Jena*). *Hall* & *Gotha*; and the Counties of *Reichlingen*, *Schwartzemburg*, *Stolberg*, (under their several Princes, originally of the House of *Saxony*) and *Hohenstein*, under *Brandenbourg*: all these carry the names of their chief Towns. 3. The County of *Mansfeld*,

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feld, by Right under its own Earl, but seque-
strated to the D. of *Saxony*, ch. T. *Mansfeld*;
4. Princip. of *Anhalt*, divided into, *Dessau*,
Bernburg, *Zerbst*, *Koten*, & *Plotzka*, all cal-
led from the names of their ch. Towns, and
under their own Princes: In the Bounds here-
of ly the Abbacy of *Quedlinburg*, and Coun-
ty of *Barby*, with their chief Towns of the
same Names, under D. of *Saxony*. 5. The
Dukedom of *Saxony* properly so called, ch.
T. *Wittenberg*, & *Torgaw*. II. The Electo-
rat of *Brandenbourg*, a large Country, on the
North of the Estates of *Saxony*, won from its
ancient Inhabitants (who were a part of
the *Slavi*) by Emp. *Henry I.* about the Year
920. who appointed one with the Title of
Marquess, or Warden of the Marches, to de-
fend it: This Post, which at first was Offici-
ary, and honour'd by *Otho III.* with the Ele-
ctoral Dignity, *Fred. Barbarossa* made Here-
ditary in the Family of *Albert* of *Anhalt* ;
which failing in Heirs male, the Emperour
(at that time *Lewis* of *Bavaria*) became Heir;
He confer'd it on his Son *Lewis*, who resign'd
it to his Brother, called also *Lewis* ; they
were succeeded by another Brother, called
Otho, who sold it to Emper. *Charles IV.* He
was succeeded by his Sons *Wenceslaus* and
Sigismund, successively ; the latter whereof
fold

sold it to *Jodocus* Marquess of *Moravia*, but he having thereafter redeem'd it, gave't to *Frederick* Burgrave of *Nurimberg*, for 400000 Crowns; whose Family continues to this day. *Frederick* the present Duke (for this House has acquir'd that Title of late) who is also King of *Prussia*, has succeed to the whole Estates &c. of *William III.* both in *High* and *Low Germany*, (as for the Principality of *Orange*, [vid. Pag 54.] *Lewis XIV.* has given it, first, to the Prince of *Conti*, and since, to the *D. d'Engeen*) as being his Cousin German and next Heir; for *Henry-Frederick* Pr. of *Orange*, was Grand-Father to both. Besides this principal House, there are a great many others of considerable Note, originally descended from it, who enjoy opulent Estates in most of the Circles of this Empire. It is divided into three *Marches* or *Marquissats*, (for both these words signify the same thing) viz. 1. *Niew-Mark*, the most Eastern, ch. Ts. *Kustrin*, and *Sternberg*; 2. *Middle-Mark*, ch. Ts. *Berlin* the Metropolis, *Brandenbourg*, and *Frankfort* upon the *Oder*; 3. *Alt-Mark*, ch. T. *Tangermund*. III. The Dukedom of *Pomerania* or *Pommer'n*, on the N.E. of *Brandenb.* and West of *Prussia*, belong'd lately to its own Potent Dukes, at the Extinction of whose Family; it shou'd have fall'n

to the Elector of *Brandenb*: but his Possession was interrupted by the *Swedes*, who likewise claim'd it: this difference was accommodated by the Peace at *Osnabruck* and *Munster*, in 1648. whereby 'twas divided betwixt them; all what lyes Eastward from the *Oder*, called the Lower (and since, the Ducal) *Pomerania* belongs to *Brandenb*: and the Higher (or Royal) *Pomerania*, lying Westwards off the River *Oder*, to *Sweden*: in the years 1676 77, & 78 the D. of *Brandenburg* invaded the *Swedish Pommern*, and overun most of it, but restor'd all his Conquests, in 1679. since which time it continues as formerly. All its Provinces may be reduced to 2, viz. 1. the Ducal, containing the Dutchies of Proper *Pomern*, *Cassuben* and *Wenden* or *Wendalia*, under *Brandenb*: with the Lordships of *Butow* and *Lawenborg* under *Poland*; 2. the Royal, divided into the Territories of *Bardt*, *Gutzkoo*, *Wolgast*, and *Stetin*, with some adjacent Isles in the *Baltick* Sea, as *Rugen*, *Wollen* and *Usedom*, most of all these carry the Name of their chief Towns. *Stetin* is the Metropolis. The Director of this Circle is the Elector of *Saxony*. The chief Town of all is *Berlin*.

9. The Circle of the *Lower Saxony*, lyes in the North West parts of *Germany*, about 240 miles long, and 220 broad; divided in-

to 10 Provinces, viz. 1. The Dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, a Sea Prov. on the W. of *Pommer'n*, under its own powerful Dukes (which Family is branch'd into the Houses of *Swerin* and *Gustrow*) who were dispossest'd by Em. *Ferdinand II.* but restor'd by *Gustavus Adolphus* of *Sweden*: On the Death of *Gustavus D.* of *Mecklenburg-Gustrow*, in 1696. without issue, the Emperour declar'd *Frederick-William D.* of *Mecklenburg-Swerin* (the next Heir) his Successor: it is divided into, Proper *Mecklenburg*, ch. *T. Wismar* the Metropolis, and the Territories and Towns of *Swerin*, *Rostock*, *Gustrow* or *Vandalia*, and *Stargart*; 2. The Dutchy and Town of *Lawenburgh*, on the West of *Mecklenburgh*, under its own D. of the House of *Saxony*; In the bounds hereof, lyes the County of *Ratzeburg*, under the D. of *Swerin*; with its chief Town, of its own name, under the D. of *Lawenburgh*; 3. The Dutchy of *Holstein*, including *Hamburg*, &c. vid. in *Denmark*, §. 10. 4. The Arch-Bpk & City of *Bremen*, formerly under its own Arch-Bishop, Metropolitan of the North, and one of the most considerable Princes in the Empire; but the greatest part of his Revenues were seculariz'd at the Reformation, and granted to the *Swedes* in 1648. from whom the *Danes*, *Hamburgers*, &c. took it in 1675. the City

being one of the *Hanse*, is a Republick of it self, and has a good Trade. 5. The Dukedom of *Verden* or *Ferden*, on the S. of *Bremen*, it is under the *Swedes*, ch. T. *Ferden*; 6. The Dukedom of *Lunenburg*, on the East of *Verden* & *Bremen*, and South of the Riv. *Elb*, under its own Duke, who is originally thus descended; *Henry the Lyon*, great Grand-Son of *Azo d'Este*, by an Heiress of the Family of the *Guelpes*, D. of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*; had two Sons, *Henry* to whom he gave *Brunswick* and *William* who was made, first Earl, and then Duke of *Lunenburg*. It is divided into 3 parts, viz. The Ddm. of Proper *Lunenburg*; and County of *Danneberg*, both called from their chief Towns: and the Dukedom of *Zell* under its own Duke, who at present is *George-William*, the second Son of *George*, the thirteenth Son of *William*, the seventh Son of *Ernest* Duke of *Lunenburg*. 7. The Dutchy of *Brunswick* lyes on the South of *Lunenburg*; *Henry* who was first Earl, then Duke hereof, dying without children, was succeeded by *Otho* his Brother *William's* Son, who left *Lunenburg* to his second Son *John*, and *Brunswick* to his eldest Son *Albert*; so that both these Families have the same Origine: 'Tis divided into 2 parts, viz. *Brunswick*, or *Wolfsbuttel-Brunswick*, ch. T. *Brunswick* (reckoned

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 oned the Metropolis of *Saxony*, *Wolfembutel* & *Goslar*; in the bounds hereof lyes the County of *Weringen*, ch. T. *Elbingroda*: And *Hanover-Brunswick*, under its own D. *George-Lewis*, born 1660. Son of *Ernest-August* late Bishop of *Osnaburg*, Brother of the Duke of *Zell*, and *Sophia* Daughter of *Frederick* King of *Bohemia*; He marry'd, in 1682. *Sophia-Dorothy*, the Duke of *Zell*'s only daughter, by whose Right he is to succeed him in all his Estates: it contains the District of *Calemburg*, ch. Ts. *Hanover* and *Newstadt*, Ddm. of *Gruppenhagen*, ch. T. *Eimbeck*, *Hamelen*; and *Göttingen*, called from their ch. Towns. 8. Ar-Bpk. or Ddm. of *Magdeburgh*, on the E. of *Brunswick* and S. W. of *Brandenburg*, was formerly under its own Ar-Bp. but now mostly under the D. of *Brandenburg*, the rest is subject to *Saxony*, being seculariz'd in 1648. ch. T. *Magdeburg*. 9. Princip. of *Halberstat*, on the S. of *Magdeburg*, under D. of *Brandenb.* ch. T. *Halberstat* and *Osterwick*. 10. The Bpk. of *Hildersheim*, on the W. of *Brunswick* under the Ar-Bp. of *Coleh*, ch. T. *Hildesheim* and *Peine*. The Directors of this Circle are, the K. of *Sweden*, Elector of *Braudenburg*, and D. of *Brunswick*, per vices.

10. The next Circle we shall speak of, is that of *Burgundy*; which (after our method) should have been describ'd immediatly before these of the *Rhine*; but being conquer'd by the *French K.* 'tis describ'd among his Dominions, P. 51. 56. and 57. The Forces which he has sent into the Arch-Bishoprick of *Cologne*, went under the name of the Troops of this Circle, to excuse that Elector from the accusation of admitting Forreigners; but this Pretence will scarce hold. Under the name of this Circle, the *Low-Countries* are often comprehended.

There are 7 Ar-Bpks, 40 Bpks, and 30 Univer. in *Germany*.

§ 9. LOW-COUNTRIES.

SO much of *Europe*, as goes currently under this name, is bounded on the E. with *Germany*, and on the S. with *France*, wash'd on the W. with the Ocean; Situated between the 21 Deg. 6. min. and 26. deg. 24. min. of Long. and between the 49 deg. 10. min. and the 53 deg. 40. min. of Lat. being in Length, from the S. parts of *Luxemburgh*, to the Northern parts of *Groningen*, about 260 miles; and in breadth, in the Southern parts, viz. from the Eastern parts of *Luxemburgh*, to the Western parts of *Artois*, about

about 160 miles; But being Pyramidically shape'd 'tis not half so broad in the Northern parts; promiscuously called *Belgium*, *Low Germany*, *Seventeen Provinces*, *Netherlands*, and *the Low Countries*; by the Dutch, *das Nederland*; by the French, *le Pais-bas*; by the Spaniards, *los Paesos-baxos*; by the Italians, *il Paesi-basi* and by the Poles, *Niderlanderska-Ziemia*.

The Air is somewhat gross and moist; but not so foggy, nor unwholesome as formerly: for by the incredible industry of the Inhabitants in draining many Fens and Marrishes, 'tis purg'd from the unhealthy Vapours which flow'd from them.

These Countrys, which are no ways Mountainous, but very Plain and Levell, have an extremely fertile Soil, both in Corns & Fruits, yet it is chiefly good for Pasturage.

They afford abundance of these excellent Commodities, Velvets, Silks, Scarlets, fine Linen, Armours, Powder, Lint, Hemp, and other Staple Ware, Corns, Fruits, Onions, Butter, Cheese, Toys, &c.

The Southern parts were Conquered by the Romans, under *Julius Caesar*; and the Northern, by *Drusus*, in time of *Augustus*: and continu'd under that Empire till the Reign of *Theodosius*; when they were involv'd in the

Book 2. [158] LowCountr
 she publick Calamity, and became a prey
 to Strangers. For the *Franks*, and diverse o-
 ther *German Tribes*, Invaded and Subdu'd
 them; so they were divided into several pet-
 ty Goverements, till the year 1369. when
Philip, Duke of *Burgundy*, reduc'd them into
 One; which Line fail'd in Heirs Male, and de-
 scended to *Philip II.* of *Spain*, Son of *Charles*
V. (vid. P. 57.) whose Deputys, especially
 the Duke *D' Alva*, treating the People very
 rigidly, Seven of the Provinces Revolted; and
 the K. of *France*, with several others, have since
 been still impairing the rest. The Inhabi-
 tants are very ingenious and industrious;
 who do not only make all sorts of Manufact-
 ures, which are found elsewhere, but are
 also the Inventors, Authors and Improvers
 of many fine Arts: They are so greedy of
 gain, that ther's no place in the habitable
 World where there is the least sign of Pro-
 fit to be got, but they Trade to it. For, the
 wellfare of the *Netherlands* consists chiefly
 in Navigation, and Fishing; which two in-
 exhaustible Mines keep and preserve continual
 Trading, Riches and prosperity among them.

The Religions in these Countries are di-
 verse: for in the *Spanish* Provinces, they're
 strict Papists; but in the United Provinces,
 all are tolerated, yet Calvinism mostly pre-
 vails. The

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The Language is generally the *Fleemish*, or *Low Dutch*; but in *Artois*, *Hainault*, &c. and such Countries as either border with, or are subject to *France* they use a corrupted *French*, called *Walloons*.

Tho' these Provinces commonly go under the name of *Belgium*, yet only a few of them were comprehended within the ancient bounds thereof; the Southern Provinces were a part of *Gallia Belgica*; and the Northern were contain'd within the bounds of old *Germany*. In the time of *Constantine*, they made up a a smal part of *Belgica prima*, with a good part of *Belgica Secunda*, and *Germanica secunda*, contain'd within the Diocess of *Gaul*.

They are divided into two principal parts, viz. These who did not Revolt, and these who did: the former go mostly under the name of *Flanders*; and the latter, under that of *Holland*, the chief Provinces in each division.

F L A N D E R S Contains

1. The Earldom of *Artois*, a very Fertile inland Prov. the most S. W. in all the Netherlands, about 70 m. l. and 40. br. was formerly under its own Earles, descended of the house of *Flanders*, which after a few years continuance, failing in Heirs Male, the Heirefs matched with the House of *Burgundy*; this Estate failing in Heirs male again, the Heirefs

Heirefs was Married to the Earle of Flanders. It was taken by *Lewis XI.* in 1477. but restored to the *Spainards* in 1529; which was further ratified in 1558. yet the *French* Reconquer'd it, from *Philip IV.* and had it confirm'd by the *Pyrenean Treaty* in 1659. since which time it has been annexed to the Government of *Picardie*: it is divided into six parts; viz. 1. *St. Omers*, the most W. ch. T. *St. Omers*, and *Liques*; 2. *Aire*, or *Ari-en*, ch. T. *Aire* and *Renty*; 3. County of *Bethune*, ch. T. *Bethune*, *Lens* and *Lillers*; 4. County of *St. Paul*, ch. *St. Paul*; 5. *Hesden* ch. T. *Hesden Fort*; and, 6. *Arras*, or *Atrecht*, ch. T. *Arras* the Metrop. *Bapaume* and *Pas*.

2. The Earledom of *Flanders*, commonly called *West Flanders*, a Sea Prov. one of the best in all this Country, on the North of *Artois*, joining, at the S. W. point, to *Picardy*. about 90 m. l. and 60. br. was formerly under its own Earles, who were *Tributaries* to *France*; this Familie continued till 1369. when *Margaret Countess* hereof, who had also right to *Burgundy*, was Married to *Philip*, Son of *John K.* of *France*, made thereafter D. of *Burgundy*, &c. But when this Estate was carry'd to the House of *Austria*, (and afterwards to *Spain*) the

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French Kings were forced to quit their Pretensions to the Superiority thereof: yet for all that, they've still had an Eye to it; and by continually invading and harassing it, a great part is now subject to them. 'Tis divided into 3 parts, *viz.* 1. *French or Walloon-Flanders*, the most Southern, contains 9 Districts, *viz.* *Bergen*, ch. T. *Dunkirk*, one of the best fortify'd and most impregnable Tns. in *Europe*, with a large and well defended Haven; *Bourbourg*, *Cassel*, *Belle*, *Tpres*, *L'isle*, *Tournay*, *Orches*, & *Doway*, called from their chief Towns. 2. *Spanish Flanders*, on the N. of the former, divided into 8 Territories, *viz.* *Vanden Vrien*, ch. Ts. *Newport* & *Ostend*, two strong Sea-port Towns; *Vlandren-proprietaire*, ch. T. *Dendermond*; *Gandia*, ch. T. *Gbrna* or *Gaunt*, one of the largest Cities in *Europe*, Metropolis of this County, seated at the Conflux of the Rivers *Lys* and *Scheld*; *Oude ard*, *Courtray*, *Bruges*, *Allost*, and *Feurne*, called from their chief Towns. 3. *Dutch Flanders*, the most Northern of all the three, divided into 2 parts, *viz.* *landt van Waer*, Eastwards, ch. T. *Hulst* and *Axel*; and *le Pais d'Estates*, Westw. ch. T. *Sluys* and *Ardenburgh*.

3. The Earldom of *Hanonia*, called by the *French*, *Hainault*; and by the *Dutch*, *Henegow*; is a very fertile inland Province, on

the East of *Artois*, S.E. of *Flanders*, and N. of *Picardy* and *Champaigne*; about 70 m. l. and 65 br. It was anciently under its own Earls, descended from the House of *Ardenne*; who continu'd, tho' with several Alterations, till about the year 1280. when the Earl of *Hainault* married the Heretrix of *Holland*; so both these Estates were united, and at last incorporated into that of *Burgundy*; whence they came under the Crown of *Spain*, to which this County continu'd subject, till of late the *French* have o'errun, and made themselves Masters of almost all of it. It is divided into 5 Territories, viz, 1. *Ostrevant*; the most W. ch. T. *Bouchain*; 2. *Valenciennes*, ch. T. *Valenciennes* and *Quesnoy*; 3. *Proper Hainault*, or County of *Mons*, ch. Ts. *Mons*, *Maubeuge*, and *Bavay*; The Metropolis is *Mons*, called *Bergen* by the Inhabitants, a strong City, of a good Trade; The *French* attacq'd it in 1678. but did not effectuat their design till 1691. 4. *Brachbant* or *Burbant*, the most Northern, ch. T. *Aeth*, *Condet* and *Lessines*; 5. The Western parts of, *le Pais entre Sambre & Macse*, or, the Country betwixt these Rivers, ch. Tns. *Landrecy* famous for the many Sieges it has withstood, *Avesnes*, *Chimai*, and *Philippeville*.

On the S W. of *Hainault*, lyes the Arch-Bishoprick of *Cambray*, whereof 'twas formerly

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reck'ned a part, but is now a distinct (tho' small) Province by it self, or rather a part of *France*. It carries the name of its chief Town (once a free Imperial City) which is strongly fortified, and of a good Trade, especially in a fine sort of Linen, called *Cambrick* from this Town, where it's mostly made. The Bishop was formerly sole Superior of all, but the Town has been oftentimes wrested from him, and tossed among many Masters, especially the *Spainards* and *French*; the former whereof surpriz'd it in 1595. yet the Ar-Bp. got Possession not long thereafter: the K. of *Spain* being only Protector of the Country, & chief Governour of the Citadels in the Town: Thus it continu'd till 1677, when the *French* King made himself Master of it, under whom it remains to this day. The present Ar-Bp. (to whom shou'd belong the Titles of *Duke* of the City, and *Earl* of the Country of *Cambray*, Prince of the Empire, &c.) is very famous for his Writings, tho' they were condemn'd by the late Pope, *Innocent XII.* in 1699.

4. The Earldom of *Namur*, an ind. Prov. joining in the Westmost Point to *Hainan* about 36 m. l. and 20 br. is somewhat high and barren in respect of the other Provinces, but these inconveniences are abundantly counted for, by the industry of the Inhabitants.

It was formerly under its own Earls of the House of *Ardenne*, who govern'd this Country, till by a Marriage it was united to *Flanders*, both which at last came under the D. of *Burgundy*, from whom they descended to the Kings of *Spain*; but the *Fr. K.* has impair'd it, by making himself Master of the Southern parts. 'Tis divided into North & South by the R. *Sambre*, and the Southern half is divided into West and East by the R. *Maes*; but the commonly receiv'd Division is into, 1. The *Spanish Namur*, ch. T: *Namur* and *Charleroy*; *Namur*, the Metropolis of this Province, is a strong Town seated at the Conflux of the two Rivers, taken by the *Fr.* in 1692, and almost impreguably fortifi'd, yet retaken by the Confederats in 1695. 2. *French Namur*, ch. T. *Charlemont*, *Bovines* & *Walcourt*. 3. The Bishoprick of *Liege* or *Luyck*, semi-circled by *Namur*, on the Southern and Eastern sides; 'Tis about 74 m. l. and 35 br. Tho' it has no Communication with the Sea, and consequently but an inland Trade, yet on account of the richness of the Soil, it may be reck'ned one of the best of these Provinces. It is describ'd as a part of *Westphalia* by such Geographers as hold *Zutphen* for a distinct Province, or divide *Gelderland* into two. It was formerly under the Ks. of *France*, from whom

it was won by the Emperour *Otho II.* and annex'd to the Ddm of *Lorraine*: thus it continu'd till *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* D. of *Lorraine*, at his departure to the *Holy Land*, sold it to the then Bishop of *Liege* and his Successors, for ever, which they've enjoy'd to this day; tho' at first the D. of *Brabant*, then the Dukes of *Burgundy*, and since the K. of *France*, have been very troublesom Neighbours. The present Bp. is the Ar-Bp. of *Colen*, elected in 1694. whose secular Titles are, *Prince of the Empire*, *Duke of Bouillon*, *Marquess of Franchimont*, *Earl of Looz and Hasbain*, &c. It contains 6 Districts, viz. 1. The Eastern parts of *le pais entre Sambre & Maes*, ch. T. *Florennes*; 2. *Condroz*, ch. T. *Huy* and *Dinant*; 3. *Marquisat and Town of Franchimont*, in the most Eastern point whereof, lyes the Abbacy of *Stablo*, under its own Abbot; 4. *Earldom of Hasbayn*, lying in the very middle of this Country, ch. T. *Liege* or *Luyck*, the Metrop. a large, strong and stately City and University, on the West side of the *Maes*. 5. *Maestricht*, ch. T. *Maestricht*, a very strong City, on both sides of the *Maes*, belong'd to the K. of *Spain*, (as Heirsof the D. of *Burgundy*) who kept it till 1633. when the *Dutch* took it. The *French* gain'd it in 1673, but deliver'd it up at the *Treaty of Nimeguen*. 6. *Earldom of Looz*, ch. T. *Borcholoen* or *Looz*, & *Maesfick*. 6.

6, The Ddm of *Luxemburg*, or *Lutsemburg*, an inl. Prov. on the S. of *Liege*, N. of *Lorrain*, and W. of *Treves*, about 82 m. l. & 72 br. is almost all overgrown with Woods, the remainers of part of the ancient & famous Forest of *Ardenne*. It was formerly under its own free Princes, of the House of *Ardenne*, who at first were only *Earls*, but made *Dukes* by Emp. *Charles IV.* about the year 1350. This Family, which was very eminent and considerable, failing in Heirs Male: the Heretrix who had no Children either by the D. of *Brabant*, or Earl of *Holland*, her husbands successively, sold her interest to *Philip the Good*, D. of *Burgundy*, from whom it has descended to the K. of *Spain*: but the K. of *France* has done with this, as with most of the adjacent Provinces. Besides the principal House of *Luxemburg*, there were two others, branches thereof; viz. *Luxemburg-Fiennes & Martigues*, which became extinct about a Century ago, and *Luxemburg-St-Paul & Pinci*, whose Heiress was marry'd to the late Marischal de *Montmorency*, who thereupon took the Title of D. of *Luxemburg*. 'Tis divided into several small Territories, Jurisdictions, &c. but generally into 11 Parts. viz. 1. The County of *Roche-fort*, the most Western, ch. *T. Rochefort*; 2. Ddm of *Bouillon* or *Bovillon*, so called from its

its cheif T. anciently a part of the Estate of *Lorrain*, which was given in Dowry with one of the Daughters thereof to the Duke of *Boulogne*, who gave it to their Son *Godfrey*, called D. of *Bouillon*; who upon his going to the Holy War (wherein he was so fortunat as to be Crown'd K. of *Jerusalem*) sold this Estate to the Bp. of *Liege* and his Successors, Anno 1059. but by Cambion, Vendition, or some such Transaction, it came under the Earls of *Marck*, who failing in immediat Heirs Male, the Heiress was marry'd to the Viscount of *Turrene*, who (tho' they had no Children together) gave it to a Son of his second Marriage, which was *Henry de Turrene*, a late famous Marshchal of *France*. To this small Estate there are three Pretenders, viz. the Bp. of *Liege*, and the Heirs of the Houses of *Marck* & *Turrene*; 3. County of *Bar*, ch. T. *Dampvillers* & *Montmedie*; 4. Territory, Town and Abbacy of *St. Hubert*, by right they belong to the Bishop of *Liege*; 5. County and Town of *Durbuy*; 6. County and Town of *la Roche*; 7. County of *Campaigne*, ch. T. *Bastogne*; 8. Marquisate and Town of *Arlon*; 9. County of *St. Johansberg*, ch. T. *Luxemburg* the Metropolis; 10. County and Town of *Viande*; 11. County & Town of *St. Vit*. The first 5 of these lye in the Western, the next 3 in the middle, and the the last 3 in the E. parts of this Prov, 7.

7. The Ddm of *Limburgh*, or *'t landt van Ober-Maes*, sometimes reckoned a part of *Westphalia*, is an incl. Prov. bounded on the W. with the Bpk. of *Liege*; separated, on the S. from *Luxemburg* by *Franchimont & Stablo*; about 40 m. l. & 30 br. It was given as a Portion to a younger Son of the House of *Arden*, with the Title of *Earl*, which was rais'd to that of *Duke* in 1172. The direct Line failing, one *Adolph* the next Heir Male sold it to *John D. of Brabant* in 1285. but *Raynold I. D. of Gelderland*, pretending his Right by his Wife *Ermengrade*, daughter of a deceased D. of *Limburgh*, was preferable to *Adolph's*, attempted the recovery of this Dutchy, per force; yet was defeat, and taken Prisoner: which necessitated him to resign his Claim, as the ransom of his Liberty: so the Dukes of *Brabant* peaceably enjoy'd it, till their Estates were swallow'd up in that of *Burgundy*; from whom it descended to the Crown of *Spain*: to which none but the first of the 4 following parts, whereinto it is divided, is now subject; the rest being under the *Hollanders*; 1. *Le Pais de Limburgh*, the most S. E. part, divided into *Herve*, *Monzen*, *Valhorn & Balen*, ch. T. *Limburgh* the Metropolis; 2. County and Town of *Dalem*, Westw. 3. County and Town of *Vlackenburg* or *Fauquemont*, lying near the Center

Center of this Province; 4. *Rolduc*, the most N. E. ch. T. *Rolduc* and *Remborch*.

8. The Dukedom of *Brabant*, one of the best of the 17 Provinces, lyes on the North of *Hainault* and *Namur*; bounded, in part, on the E. and W. with *Liege* and *Flanders*; wash'd a little on the N.W. with some Firths and Streights which separat it from *Zeland*; about 90 m. l. & 72 broad. This Province, anciently a part of *Lorraine* in its largest Extent, was given by *Lotharius* K. of *France* to his Brother *Charles*, from whom it was conquer'd by Emp. *Otho* II. who erected it into an Earldom, in Favours of *Gerberg* (Daughter of *Charles*) marry'd to *Lambert* Son of *Regnier* Earl of *Hainault*; whose Heirs contented themselves with the Title of Earl, till the year 1100 when Earle *Godfrey* was created Duke, as being descended from *Charles* D. of *Lorain*, (the Brother of *Lotharius*;) on pretence of his Right he also challeng'd the rest of that Country: Thus it continu'd, till by a Femal it came first to the House of *Flanders*, and then to *Burgundy*. It is div. into 3 Tetrarchies, viz. 1. *Brussels* the most S. W. containing 5 Territories, viz. *Gonapt*, *Nivelle*, *Campenhaut*, *Grez*, (called from their ch. Ts.) and *Vilvorden*, ch. T. *Brussels*, Metropolis of all the Spanish Ne-

therlands, and Seat of the Governour; it was Bombarded by *Villeroy* in 1695. 2. *Lovain*, on the East of *Brussels*, divided into 14 pars, viz. *Gembours*, *Gest-a-Viropont*, *Incourt*, *Faudrain*, *Judoigne*, *Orp*, *Hannuyd*, *Landen*, *Leeure*, *Halen*, *Diest*, *Sichen*, (called from their ch. Ts.) *Camrick* ch. T. *Tienen*, and *Haeghtland*, ch. T. *Louvain*, an eminent Univ. 3. *Boisleduc*, or *Dutch-Brabant*, containing the N. E. parts of this Prov. divided into 5 Territories, viz. *Peeland* (on the N. of the Bpk. of *Liege*) ch. T. *Helmont*; *Cuyckland*, ch T. *Grave*; *Ravestein*, ch. T. *Ravestein*; *Maestland* ch. T. *Megen*; *Kempenland* ch. T. *Bois-le-duc*, otherways called *Bolduc*, *Hertogenbosch*, or *Bosch*. On the E. of *Peeland* and N. of *Loetz*, lyes the small County of *Horn* called from its ch. T. Under the name, and within the Bounds, of *Brabant*, lye these two following Provinces, viz.

9. The Lordship of *Mechlin* or *Malines*, a pleasant and Fertile Province, lying in the midst of *Brabant*, on the N. of *Brussels*, about 8 m. l. and 6 br. It was anciently under its own Lords, of the Family of the *Bertholds*; the last whereof was slain by the D. of *Brabant*; so it fell to the Bp. of *Liege* and Earl of *Gelders*; But *John* lil. D. of *Brabant*, bought the Bp's. Title, and

Con-

Conquered the *Earls*, Anno 1336. Thus it continued for a few years, till *Lewis Earle* of *Flanders* Married this *John's* Daughter, (uniting thereby *Brabant* and *Flanders*) who had Issue *Margaret* Married to the D. of *Burgundy*; The ch. T. is *Mechlin* or *Malines*, a large, strong, pleasant and rich City, of a good Trade, whose Inhabitants are free from all Taxes, the Seat of the *Primat* of the *Low Countries*. To this Prov. is ordinarily join'd the *Ddm.* of *Aerschoot*, (lying between *Mechlin* and *Sichen*) about 12. m. l. and 4. br. ch. T. *Aerschoot*: both these are usually reck'ned part of

10. The *Tetrarchy* of *Antwerp*, or *Marquisat* of the *Sacred Empire*, so called as being the furthest *March* (or *Marquisate*) of the *German Empire*, towards the West. If it be taken in its large extent, it contains all the Northern parts of *Brabant*, (except such as are subject to the *Hollanders* already describ'd) near 50 m. l. and 36 br. but when taken strictly, for the Territory of *Antwerp*, or the *Marquisat* it self, it is but 7 m. l. and 4 br. It is divided into 6 parts, viz. 1. *Herentals*, ch. T. *Herentals*; 2. *Landt van Ryen*, ch. T. *Liere*; 3. The *Marquisat*, ch. T. *Antwerp*, lately one of the largest, Beautifullest, Richest Cities, and

of the best Trade in the World; but now greatly decayed: yet is often reck'ned the Metrop. of the Netherlands: seated on the E. side of the R. *Scheld*, Latit. 51 D. 26 M. 4. County and T. of *Hoochstraten*; 5. Barony and Town of *Breda*, under the Heirs of the Prin. of *Orange*. 6. Marquisat and T. of *Bergen-op-Zone*, the most N. W. of all *Brabant*, under the *Holand*ers,

The principal Cities in the *Spanish-Netherlands* are thus characteriz'd: *Antwerp*, the Rich; *Brussels*, the Noble; *Malines* the Beautifull; *Ghent*, the Great; *Lovain* the Wise; *Bruges*, the Ancient; *Liege*, the Learned; and *Namur*, the Strong.

For the Administration of Justice, there's a Deputy or Governour, who must have his Commission from the Court of *Spain*; His Authority is almost as great as if he were K. himself: To whose assistance there's joyned, a Privy Council, a Council of State, and a Council of Finances. In the several Provinces, there are particular Judicatories, from whom there may be appeals to the great Council at *Mechline*,

Having describ'd all these Countries (taking up the Southern part of the Netherlands) which continued subject to the Crown of *Spain*: We come next to those which

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[173]

Book 2.

which ly North-ward, and did revolt, The occasion whereof was this: These Provinces being formerly governed by their own Princes, were also only Subject to their own particular Laws; Wherefore altho' afterward they were united by *Philip* the Hardie, and Good, Dukes of Burgundy, yet every Province still retain'd its ancient Laws, and Priviledges, which *Philip* II of Spain, endeavouring to subvert or infringe, a Civil War broke out: and in 1581 most of them all revolted, renouncing their allegiance and subjection to that King, which engaged him to prosecute the War more vigorously, whereby he regained *Flanders & Brabant*: But the rest, lying a greater way off, and better defended by their Seas and Marrishes, together with the advantage of their shipping, the protection and aid of Queen *Elizabeth*, they entered into a strict Union among themselves, and continued their defensive War, till the year 1609. when they were treated with by the King of Spain, as a free People: since which time they've continued in a flourishing condition, and have acquir'd great Dominions and Possessions in many parts of the World.

This State may be called a Great Commonwealth, made up of many small ones:
for

for every Province is a Common-wealth, of it self, govern'd by it's own particular Laws and Governours: but for their better security, they've altogether enter'd into a mutual Confederacy and Union: Whereby they're become one of the most Considerable States in the World. Out of each Province are Chosen one or more Commissioners, (but so as, be they many or few, they make only one suffrage) who, (when assembled at the *Hague* their ordinary meeting place) are called the *States General*: They meddle with nothing but what relates to the General concern of the whole Provinces, (all other things being determin'd by the *States Provincial*) where every one must give their assent and consent in general and particular to every Overture and Resolution, else (if any vote negatively) 'tis of none effect.

Besides the Assembly of the *States General*, there is the *Council of State*, which represents the Common-wealth in absence of the *States General*; it also puts their Acts and Ordinances in execution; and takes care of, and orders such things, relating to the publick Concern, as are not of so great moment for the *States General* to enquire into. There are also the *Chamber of Accounts*, and *Council of Admiralty*.

The

They have a Governour, called the *Stadtholder*; who is not only General by Sea and Land; but also Chief Justice: and has a right to chuse most of the Magistrates in the Towns of *Holland, Zeland* and *Oder-Iffel*.

The Inhabitants are extremely Laborious and vertuous; but Commonly reck'ned Cunning and Mercenary: Whoso is desirous to have a view, either of their Virtues or Vices, may Read *Feltham's six weeks observ. on the Netherl.* These Provinces are in number, Seven; and according to our method in describing the Netherlands, we shall begin with the most Southern, which is,

1. The County of *Zeland*, seated on the N. W. of *Brabant*, separated from *Flanders*, on the S. by a Bay at the left mouth of the *Scheld*, called *De Hant*. This Province consists of seven small Islands, which some pretend were unknown to the Ancients; the Sea having withdraw'n, these Islands (which were formerly Beds of Sand) did appear; for proof whereof, they alledge some Anchors and other ship-furniture have been digged up in them: Others again, say they were 18 in number, and well enough known to the Antients; but the sea has o'rflown them all, except the 7 which now appear. They are of a low and marrihy ground, which is
the

the occasion of the Air's being so thick and foggy in Summer, and so Cold and sharp in Winter. They were erected into an Earldom Tributary to the Fr. Ks. by Charles the Bald, in the person of one *Theodorick* Son of *Sigebert* a Prince in *Aquitain*, about the year 863. yet his Successors did not long acknowledge that Sovereignty; but turn'd Homagers to the Emperour: thus they continued till about the year 1200, when for want of Heirs Male, this Estate descended to the House of *Hainault*.

The Islands are, 1. *Walcheren*, the most S. W. It is of an Oval form, and about 36 miles Round; ch. Ts. *Middleburgh* the Metrop. of this Prov. a large and well Fortify'd Town, of a considerable Trade: *Vlissingen*, or *Fushing*, in the Southern part of this Island, is a strong and Commodious Sea port, called the Key of the Netherlands; and *ter Vere*, or *Campheir*, on the other side of this Isle, is likewise a Town of Considerable Trade, especially with Scots Merchants, who make this their staple Port; 2. *Zud Beverland* or *Beverlande*, a long narrow Isle Eastward from *Walcheren*, chief T. *ter Goes* (a fair and well fortify'd City) and *Romerswal*; 3. *Wolferfdyk* a small Isle (on the North of *Zud Beverland*) only good for

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Holland, [177] *Book 2.*
 for Pasturage, and has two or three Villages
 in it; 4. *Nord Beverland*, a little round Isle
 on the N. of *Wolferdyke*, esteem'd the plea-
 santest part of all *Zeland*, ch. T. *Kats*. These
 three Islands, *Wolferdyke*, *North* and *South*
Beverland, were all in one, before the year
 1532. when a stormy Tempest rent them a-
 sunder: & there's yet but a very small chanal
 between them; 5. *Schouwen*, or *Scaldia*, on
 the North of *Nord-Beverland*, of late much
 impair'd by the Sea, ch. T. *Zirczee*, (the an-
 tientest Town in all *Zeland*, still reck'ned the
 second thereof) and *Breuershaven*; 6. *Dove-*
land, formerly a part of *Schouwen*, but was
 separated from it by a Tempest, and decla-
 red a distinct Territory: yet thereafter, by
 incredible Pains, the people have regain'd
 what the Sea had o'erflown, so that both of
 them are now only one Island, tho' commonly
 cal'd two: it has no Town of note, only some
 few Villages, the chief whereof is *Vianen*;
 7. *Tolen*, aliàs *ter Tolen*, (called from its
 chief Town) on the N.E. of *Zud Beverland*,
 and W. of *Bergen-op-Zome*. The first four
 of these Isles are said to lye *be-wester-Scheld*;
 and the latter three, *be-oester-Scheld*. The
 Princes of *Orange* have been chief governors
 of this Province: but there are two other in-
 feriour, called *Rent-Meesters*, who manage
 Affairs.

2. The Earldom of *Holland*, the chief of the United Provinces, which often gives its name to all the rest, lyes Northwards from *Zeland* and *Brabant*, and is wash'd on the W. with the *German Ocean*. It is about 70 Miles long, and 46 broad, but in some places not much above 20. The Air is rather cold, than hot: and the ground lyes so very low, much of it (especially in the Northern parts) having been gain'd from the Sea, that they're forced to raise Banks, of Earth and Timber or such like, to defend the Land from being o'erflown, either by the Sea or Rivers; yet it's very subject to inundations. This Country being naturally low, is full of Marshes: so that scarce could there be any Travelling in it; were it not that they're now tolerably drain'd, by the digging of a vast number of Canals or Ditches, which are, also very useful, serving to transport Passengers and Merchand goods from one place to another; which is also done, tho' not so frequently, thorow the rest of the Provinces. This Country was the seat of the antient *Batavi*; by which name, not only the present inhabitants of this, but also of all the other Provinces, are sometimes still Called: afterwards, it came to be a part of the Estate of the Earls of *Zeland*, who were called Earls of

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Holland, [179] *Book 2.*
of *Holland* also: so both these Counties
had the same Masters. It is divided into 2
parts, viz. 1. *South-Holland*; which con-
tains, besides the Territories in the Mainland,
these Isles, viz. 1. *Goree*, the most S.W. cal-
led from its ch. T. 2. *Over-Vlackee*, on the
E. of *Goree*, and N. of *Doveland & Tolen*,
ch. T. *Somersdyke*; 3. *Voorn*, on the N. of
Goree, ch. T. *Briel*, a much frequented
Sea port; 4. *Beyerland*, on the E. of *Voorn*,
ch. T. *Beyerland*; 5. *Dort*, a small Isle, se-
ver'd from the Continent in the Year 1421.
ch. T. *Dort* or *Dordrecht*, the ancientest T.
in all *Holland*, enjoying many singular Pri-
vileges; Here, in the Year 1618, a famous
Synod of Divines from most of the Prote-
stant Churches was assembled, to consider
Arminius's Tenets of Predestination, &c.
which (tho' approv'd by many Eminent Men,
of great Learning) were condemn'd by plu-
rality of their Votes; 5. *Ysselmond*, surround-
ed by the Riv. *Maes* and *Wael*, ch. T. *Yssel-*
mond. The Mainland of *South-Holland* con-
tains 9 Territorys, viz. 1. *Altena*, the most
S.E. ch. T. *Worcum*; In the bounds hereof,
lye the Town and Territory of *Heusden*; 2.
Gorcum, on the N. of *Worcum*, ch. T. *Gor-*
cum, *Hoekelum* and *Leerdam*; 3. *Veyanen*,
on the N. of *Gorcum*, ch. *Veyanen & Iffelsen*;

4. *Alblaſter*, on the Weſt of *Gorcum* and *Veyanen*, ch. T. *Nieupart* ; 5. *Crimper*, on the W. of *Alblaſter*, ch. T. *Schonhoven* ; 6. *Woerdenland*, on the N. of *Crimper*, ch. T. *Woerden* ; In the Bounds hereof lyes *Goude*, one of the fix principal Towns of *Holland* ; 7. *Schieland*, on the W. of *Alblaſter*, ch. T. *Rotterdam*, formerly a ſmall inconfiderable Village, but now one of the largeſt and richeſt Towns in all *Holland*, with a convenient Haven, ſeated on the North ſide of the *Maes*, about a League beneath its Conflux with the *Leck*, a Branch of the *Rhine* ; famous for being the Birth-place of *Erasmus* ; 8. *Delfland* on the w. of *Schieland*, and the moſt S. W. of all, ch. T. *Delft* and *Hague* ; *Delft* is a Town of good Trade, noted for its two fine Churches, in one whereof is the Tomb of Prince *William* of *Naffau*, and in the other, is that of Admiral *Van Tromp* : The *Hague* or *Graven-Hage*, a League from *Delft*, is unwall'd, and therefore reck'ned but a Village, tho' the beſt in the World ; the meeting place of the States General : ~~about half a League from the *Hague*, is *Loon*.~~
9. *Rhin-land*, on the N. of *Delft-land*, ch. T. *Leyden*, a pretty large and pleaſant Town, with a flouriſhing University ; founded in 1565. 11. North *Holland*, contains 5. Ter-

Holland, [181] *Book 2.*
 ritories, viz. 1. *Goyeland*, the most Eastern,
 ch. T. *Naerden*; 2. *Amstelland*, on the W.
 of *Goyeland*, ch. T. *Amsterdam*; which at
 first was only a Castle with some few Fisher-
 mens Cottages, built at the fall of the River
Amstel into a Creek of the *Zuyde-zee*, called
bet T; It became a T. of some note in 1482,
 and has ever since, encreasd in bignes & wealth,
 especially after the revolt of the Northern
 provinces, and decay of the Trade of *Ant-*
werp; so that at present it is one of the rich-
 est, largest and finest Cities in the World :
 In it all Religions, and even Irreligions are
 tolerated, but none save *Calvinism* and
Lutheranism are authoriz'd; Latit. 52 Deg.
 29 Min. 3. *Kennemerland*, on the W. of
Amstelland, ch. T. *Haerlam*, *Beverwyck*,
 and *Alkamaer*, 4. *Waterland*, on the E. of
Kennemerland, and N. of *Amstelland*, ch.
 T. *Edam*; 5. *West-Friesland*, ch. T. *En-*
chuyssen, in the most N. E. point of *Holland*,
 There are the Isles of *Wieringen*, *Texel*,
Grim and *Fleiland*, lying at the mouth of
Zuyder-Zee, annex'd to the government of
North Holland. — — —

3. The Barony (once Bpk) of *Utrecht*,
 call'd by the Inhabitants *Stiff* (or *Sticht*)
van Utrecht, on the N. of *Veyanen*, E. of
Woerden, S. E. of *Amsteland*, and S. of *Goye-*
land and the *Zuyder-Zee*, a very fertile
 Prov.

Book 2. [182] *Holland*,
Prov. not so marishy as *Holland*, and there-
fore better for Tillage, but not for Pasturage;
about 42 m. l. and 20 br. It was formerly
under its own Bishops, who were Lords here-
of for almost a thousand years; tho' the D.
of *Guelders* and Earls of *Holland* were very
uneasy Neighbours; Thus they continu'd,
till about the year 1527, when the People,
(who indeed had many Privileges) expell'd
Henry of Bavaria, their then Bp. He not
being able to recover it, assign'd the Tem-
poralities to Emp. *Charles V.* who being a
potent Prince, easily reduc'd them: from him,
it descended to his Son, *Philip II.* of *Spain*;
who restor'd the Bp: (but not to the So-
veraignty) and got it made an Ar-Bpk, in
1561. Yet affairs did not long continue so;
for it revolted among the rest: and is now
one of the United Provinces. It is divided
into 4 parts, viz. 1. 't *Lant van Montfort*,
the most Western, ch. T. *Montfort* 2. *Ab-*
con, on the E. of *Montfort*, ch. T. *Utrecht*,
the Metropolis, a large, Beautiful and well
wall'd Town, where an University was op-
ened in 1636. which is now very eminent;
3. *Emlandt*, on the E. of *Abcon*, ch. T. *Amerford*;
4. *Wick* on the S. E. of *Emland*,
ch. T. *Duerste-de-Wick* and *Rheuen*.

4. The Dukedom of *Guelderland* with the
Earl-

Earldom of *Zutphan*, is a Sea Province on the East of *Utrecht* and part of *Holland*, N. and N.E. of *Brabant*, N.W. of *Fuliers*, and W. of *Cleves & Munster*; about 70 m. l. & in some places 40 br. tho' in others, not above 10. This Country has abundance of Corn and Cattel, but not so plentifully in the Northern; as in the Southern parts. It was formerly a member of the German Empire, govern'd by a Deput or Provincial Officer; till the Year 1079, when *Otho* of *Nassau* marry'd the last Provincial's Daughter, and was made Proprietary Earl by Emp. *Henry III.* This *Otho* took to his second Wife, the Heiress of *Zutphan*, and thereby united her Estate to his own; Their Heirs were Earls till the Year 1339. when *E. Rainold* was created Duke, by Emp. *Lewis* of *Bavaria*: thus it continu'd till 1470, when Duke *Arnold* (Father of *Mary*, Q. of K. *James II.* of *Scotland*) sold it to *Charles D.* of *Burgundy*, for 92000 Florins, and an annual Pension; yet after the Death of *Charles*, *Adolph* (the Son of *Arnold*) possess'd himself thereof, and was succeeded by his Son; who (after a long & expensive War with the Heirs of the House of *Burgundy*) was forc'd to make a Resignation thereof, to Emp. *Charles V.* in 1538. from whom it descended to his Son *Philip II.* of Spain

Book 2. [184.] *Holland,*
Spain; in whose time this Province revolted;
 yet the *Spainards* have still kept the South-
 Eastern parts in possession: whereupon it
 may come under a double Division, viz. that
 which is under the King of *Spain*, and that
 which is under the States of the United Pro-
 vinces; or, as some would have it, *Gelder-*
land (both the *Spanish* and the *Dutch*) makes
 one Province, and *Zutphan* another: but se-
 eing *Zutphan* has been united with *Gelder-*
land more than 600 Years ago; and so much
 of this Country as either the one or other
 possess, makes it no more two Provinces,
 than what the States have in *Flanders* can
 make a distinct Province of it self: we chuse
 rather to reckon all these, but parts of the
 same Province; which is divided into 4 Te-
 trarchies: viz. 1. *Ruremond*, the *Spanish* (or
Upper) *Gelderland*, ch. T. *Ruremond*, *Vento*,
 and *Geiders*; 2. *Zutphan*, separated from
Ruremond by the Dutchy of *Cleves*, contain-
 ing the Territories of *Wisch*, *Baer*, *Berghen*,
 and *Bronkors*, ch. T. *Zutphan*, a strong Ci-
 ty, but its Fortifications were demolished in
 1672 by the *French*, who had then overrun
 most of the Country; 3. *Betuwe*, or *i Ryck*
van Nimegen, lying between the *Maes* and
 the *Rhine*, ch. T. *Nimegen*, the Metrop:
 (where a peace was concluded in 1678.)
Tiel,

Teil and Bommel; 4. *Veluwe*, on the N. of *Betuwe* and E. of *Zutphan*, ch. T. *Arnhem*, *Harderwyck* and *Elborg*.

5. The Lordship of *Over-Issel*, a Sea prov. on the N. E. of *Veluwe*, N. of *Zutphan* and W. of *Westphalia*, about 62. m. l. and 46. br. It is of a plain, low ground, very Marshy and moorish; which belong'd to the ancient Bps. of *Utrecht*, and chang'd masters, as did that Province. It contains 3 parts, viz. 1. *Twenthe*, the S. E. divided into 9 Jurisdictions, ch. T. *Enschede*, *Oldensael*, *Ootersum*, & *Delden*; 2. *Salland*, or *Isselland*, the most Western, ch. T. *Deventer* (the Metrop.) *Zwel*, *Cempen*, *Hasselt* and *Blockzyl*; 3. *Drente*, the most Northern, divided into 5 *Prefecturs*, ch. T. *Coeverden*, *Meppel*, and *Assen*.

6. The Barony of *Groeninghen*, a Sea Prov. on the N. of *Over-Issel* and W. of *East-Friesland*, about 45 m. l. and 30. br. It anciently belong'd to the Bp. of *Utrecht*, but was Seiz'd upon by the D. of *Gelders*, whose Title being debated by the D. of *Saxony*, the E. of *East-Friesland*, came in for a fourth hand, and kept it from them all; but was at last forc'd to give it up to the D. of *Gelderland*; under whom it continu'd till his Assignation in favours of *Charles V.* from whom it descended to his Son, *Philip II.*

but revolted in 1594. For Fertility, Riches, or Trade, 'tis far inferior to any of the seven, but for many and great privileges, equal, if not superior, to the best of them. It is divided into 2. parts viz. 1. Proper *Groningen*, containing all the S. parts, divided into 3 Territories, viz. 1. *Wester-wolt*, (the most E.) ch. Town *Bourtanger-Fort* ; *Olde-anton*, ch. T. *Winschoten* ; and *Goorecht*, ch. T. *Groningen*, the Metrop: a wealthy, Strong, well Peopled, and priviledged City, and University. 2. The *Omlands*, containing 3 parts, viz. *Frvelingo*, ch. T. *Dam* ; *Hunfingo*, ch. T. *Medlestum* ; and *Wester-Quarter*. ch. T. *Midwold*.

7. The Barony, (*Seigneury*, or Lordship) of *West-friesland*, a S. Pr. on the W. of *Groningen*, and N. W. of *Over Yssel*, about 26. m. l. and 32. br. This Country is full of Fens and Bogs, the water whereof being draind by the Canals, makes it very fit for Pasturage, but unapt for Tillage. It belong'd once to the old Earls of *Holland*, but in the Fifteenth Century, the people put themselves under the D. of *Gelders*, and upon his Successor's Resignation came under *Charles V.* who left it to his Son, from whom it revolted. The Name of the *West-friesland*, in its largest extent, comprehends al-

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Holland, [187] *Book 2.*
to *Groeningen*, but particularly this Country whose dimensions we've given. It contains 3 parts, viz. 1. *Seben-Walden* (or *Seven Forests*) takeing up the Southern parts, containing 8 Prefectures, ch. T. *Sloten*, *Kuynder*, and *ter Wispol*; 2. *Oostergo*, takeing up the Easterh half of the Northern parts, containing 12 Prefecturs ch. T. *Dockum*, and *Lewarden* the Metrop. 3. *Westergo*, on the W. of *Oostergo*, ch. T. *Franeker*, *Harlingen* and *Bolswerd*. On the Northern Coasts of *Groeningen* and *West-Friesland*, lye the small Islands of *Rottum*, *Bosch*, *Schirmonick*, *Ameland*, *der Schelling*, &c.

'Tis to be noted, that most of all the ch. Ts. of the United Provinces are seated either on the Sea, or some Navigable Creek or River.

In the Assembly of the States General, the Deputies of the Provinces vote thus; first, *Guelders*, as being the eldest, and because her Plenipotentiaries first propos'd the Union, then, *Holland*; Thirdly, *Zeland*; Fourthly, *Utrecht*; Fifthly, *Friesland*; Sixthly, *Over-Yssel*; and Lastly, *Groeningen*.

The Netherlands being reck'ned the best Country in *Europe*, would need a more exact and nice Survey, than that which we've given here; and tho' I think it may suffice, any indifferant (or not too critick) Reader:

I shall subjoin the number of all the principal Cities & wall'd Towns, and of the lesser Burroughs in each Province;

Artois	10	750	Unwall'd Burroughs & Villages.
Flanders	30	1154	
Hainault	24	750	
Cambrey	1	4	
Namur	5	182	
Liege	24	800	
Luxemburg	23	1168	
Limburg	5	123	
Brabant	26	700	
Mechline	1	2	
Marquis:	1	9	
Zeland	9	105	
Holland	29	400	
Utrecht	5	70	
Gelders with Zutphan	22	300	
Over-Iffel	11	101	Fortify'd Towns
Groeningen	1	145	
West-Friesland	11	490	

contains

Here are 3 Ar-Bps. 16 Bps. and 9 Universities.

§ 10. DENMARK.

DENMARK, or *Danemarck*, (so much as lyes in the Continent) is a Peninsle bounded on the W. by the Ocean, on the South by Lower Saxony, and on the East and North by the *Baltick Sea*. It is situated be-

between the 27 Degr: 5 Min: and 31 Degr: 52 Min: of Long: and between the 53 Degr: 52 Min: and 58 Degr: of Latit: Its greatest Length, from S. to N. viz. from *Hamburgh* to *Skaun*, is about 250 m. and its Breadth from *Grina* to *Fermeg*, (in N. *Jutland*) about 100 m. but in some of the Southern parts, not above 36. It is called, by the Inhabitants, *Danemarck* or *Danemarcker*; by the *Italians* and *Spainards*, *Danamarca*; and by the *Poles*, *Dunska*.

The Air of this Country is generally cold, and the Soil naturally barren, (being almost every where full of Woods and Mountains) yet, by the care and industry of the People, 'tis, of late, very much fertiliz'd. The ch. Com. are, Fish, Cattel, Hydes, Tallow, Tar, Timber, Pitch Hemp, & other Ship-furniture.

The first Inhabitants are said to have been the *Cimbri*, descended from *Gomer* the Son of *Japhet*, after whom they were called *Gomerii* or *Cimerii*, and by contraction *Cimbri*; their first Habitation was on the Banks of *Palus Maotis*, and gave name to the *Bosphorus Cimerius*: they were driven thence by the *Scythians*, and took up their abode here, whence this Peninsle was called *Cbersonesus Cimbrica*; but the Ocean overflowing a great part of this Country, they were forced to retire;

Book 2. [190] *Denmark,*
 retire; whereupon they petition'd the Ro-
 mans for a place to settle in; which being
 deny'd, they endeavour'd to find out a place
 with their Swords: and penetrating, as 'twere,
 into the bosom of the Empire, they fought
 many Battels, and kill'd four Consuls; but
 at last were utterly discomfited by *Marius*.
 The next Inhabitants were *Getes* or *Futes*,
 (from whom the Peninsula was called *Fut-*
land.) *Saxons* and *Angles*, who removing in-
 to *Britain*, were succeeded by the *Danes*,
 who (inhabited some neighbouring Isles in
 the *Sinus Cadanus*, and) still continue.
 They were formerly a very warlike and
 powerful People, who infested *England* 250
 Years, and reig'd there for the space of 26.
 They often invaded *Scotland* also, but with
 so small success and great Loss, that it was
 called *Danorum tumultus*. Some Historians
 assert, the *Danish* Monarchy began under *K.*
Dan, several Centuries before our Saviour;
 but there's small proof for this, or any other
 part of the *Danish* History, till the year of
 God 797. when one *Godfrey* or *Gottricus* re-
 gulated the people by Laws, and somewhat
 civiliz'd them; since which time, they've
 been govern'd by Kings; who are now he-
 reditary; tho' before *October 23. 1660.* they
 were elective: yet for the most part, the de-
 ceas'd King's Son was chosen. The

The *Danes* are generally of a tall Stature, well complexion'd, healthful and long-liv'd, politick, cunning and industrious,

The Christian Religion was first planted here Anno 826, by *Angarius* Bishop of *Bremen*, and was generally received not long thereafter. About the Year 1055, many relapsed to their ancient Gentilism; but about the year 1156, they were regained by Pope *Adrian IV.* In the year 1535, K. *Frederick* the I. abolish'd Popery, and introduced the Reformed or Lutheran Religion according to the Confession of *Ausburg*.

The Language is a Dialect of the *German*.

The whole Kingdom is divided into four parts; three whereof are in the Continent, and the Isles in the *Baltick* make up the other,

1. The Dukedom of *Holsatia* or *Holstein*, of old *Nord-Albinga*, (i. e. on the N. of the River *Elb*) is reck'ned a part of the *German* Circle of the *Lower Saxony*, belongs to the K. of *Denmark* and D. of *Holstein*. It is 94 m. l. and 50 br. Divided into 4 Provinces; viz. 1. *Stormars*, the most Southern, containing 8 Territories, ch. T. *Hamburg* (a free Imperial City, of great Trade) and *Geluckstadt*, both seated on the River *Elb*; 2. *Ditmars*, on the N.W. of *Stormars*, and the most Western of all, divided into S. and N. ch.

ch. Ts. *Meldorp* and *Lunden*; 3. Dutchy of *Holstein* properly so called, on the E. of *Dinmars*, divided into 5 Prefectures, ch. T. *Kial* and *Rendsburg*, the former whereof is a T. of considerable trade, the meeting place of the the Estates of *Holstein*, and an University; 4. *Wagria* or *Wagerland*, bounded on the East with the *Baltick*, ch. T. *Luber* and *Oldesto*.

2. *South Jutland*, commonly called the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, is bounded on the S. by the River *Eyder*, which separats it from *Holstein*, and wash'd on the W. & E. with the German Ocean and *Baltick* Sea; about 70 m. l. and 60 br. One part of this Country is under the K. of *Denmark*, and the other under the D. of *Holstein*. It is divided into 7 Prefectures, viz. 1. *Hadersleve*, containing 8 Circles; 2. *Apentad*, containing 2 Circles; 3. *Tonderen*, containing 7 Circles; 4. *Flensburg*, containing 5 Circles; 5. *Husum*, containing 3 Circles: all these are called from their ch. Towns; 6. *Eyderstad*, divided into 3 Territories, ch. T. *Tonningen*; 7. *Gottorp*, containing 10 Jurisdictions, ch. T. *Sleswick*, the Metropolis of this Province.

3. *North Jutland*, wash'd on three sides with the Sea, is better-peopled, and larger than the *Southern*, being 150 m. l. & 100 br. divided into 9 great Baronies, comprehended within

Denmark

[193]

Book 2.

within 4 Diocesses, viz. 1. *Ripen*, bordering on the N.W. of *Sleswick*, containing 30 Prefectures or Herets, but more particularly 12 Baronies, ch. T. *Ripen*; 2. *Arhusen* or *Aarhus*, on the N.E. of *Ripen*, containing 31 Prefectures, or 14 Baronies, ch. T. *Arhusen* and *Schunderburg*; 3. *Wiburg*, on the N. of *Arhusen*, contains 16 Herets and 6 small Islands, ch. T. *Wiburg*, the seat of Judicature for both *Futlands*, in Criminal, as well as in Civil Cases; 4. *Aalburg*, (*Burgrave* or *Vandalia*) the most Northern of all, divided into 8 Baronies, ch. T. *Aalburg*.

The rest of the Kdm. of *Denmark* consists of several Islands in the *Baltick Sea*; the Description whereof see in their proper place.

To it are united, the Kdm. of *Norway*, the Islands of *Isceland*, *Feroe*, &c.

In these Dominions are 2 Ar-Bpks. 14 Bpks. and 3 Universities.

§ II. NORWAY.

NORWAY lyes Northward from *Denmark*, bounded on the East with *Sweden*, (from which it's separated by a continued Ridge of uninhabitable Mountains) and on the Western and Northern sides with Sea. It was heretofore reckoned the most

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Western part of the Peninsula Scandinavia: Situated betwixt the 19 & 46 Degr. of Lon. and the 58 & 72 Deg. of Lat. It is in len. from the *Baltick Sea* to Cape Nordt, about 1200 miles, and in breadth, 240. called by the Natives, *Norrick* or *Nörck*; and by the Germans, *Norwegen*.

The Air is extremely cold, but more especially towards the North, where there's Ice and Snow all the year over; and in a Country so overspread, almost every where, with vast Woods, barren Mountains, or formidable Rocks, there cannot be expected a fertile Soyl. The poorer and common people use dried *Stock-fish* instead of Bread, (having no grain, of the Country's product, but a little Barley) with which they ordinarily eat a course kind of Butter and Cheese; But the Richer buy Corn from foreign Countries. The chief Commodities are Cattle, Butter, Cheese, Tallow, Hides, Furrs, Train-Oil, Nuts, Stock-fish, Timber, Pitch, and other Ship furniture, &c.

The People of this Country were antiently great warriors, and very formidable, having over run a great part of the *Neiberlands*, *France*, *Britain*, &c. and lived under their own independent Kings, till about the year 1379, whom *Hagvin* King of *Norway* married

Norway, [195] Book 2.
ried *Margaret* eldest Daughter to *Woldmar*
III King of *Denmark*, at which time, the *Danes*
getting footing in *Norway*, so assured them-
selves of it, that they have ever since possess'd
it as a Subject Kingdom, and Rule it by a
Governour, sent thither by the *Danish* King.
The *Norwegians*, at present, are esteem'd a
simple and ignorant People, but much addict-
ed to Sorcery and Witchcraft; yet plain and
honest in their dealing with Strangers. They
are kept so low & poor, that scarce any ship-
ping is allowed them, so much as to transport
their own Commodities; lest they should
grow wealthy and Strong: and so be in a ca-
pacity to recover their former Liberty,

Christianity was first planted here in the
reign of *Olaus* III. and King *Frederick* I intro-
duced the Reformed or *Lutheran* Religion,
(as in *Denmark*) according to the Confessi-
on of *Ausburgh*; yet in the more inland and
remote places, there are a great many mere
Heathens.

Their Language is a mixture of the Old
• *Norish* and *Danish* Tongues.

It is divided into 5 Governments, in each
of which there is a Royal Castle, the resi-
dence of the severall Governours; 1 *Ba-hus*
the most Southern Province; ch: T. *Ba-hus*
(this Province was resign'd to the *Swedes*, by
the

Book 2.

[196]

Sweden,

the Treaty in 1658) 2. *Agger-hus*, a Sea Province on the North of *Ba-bus*; ch. *T. Opflo* or *Anflo* where the Chief Judicature for the whole Kingdom is held. 3. *Bergen-hus*, on the North of *Agger-hus*; ch. *Bergen*, the See of a Bp, seat of the chief Governour, and Metropolis of the whole Kingdom; it is a T. of great Antiquity but mean and contemptible, till within these few years, that the *Hamburgers*, *Lubeckers*, and *Hollanders* have had Trade with it, Long. 20. Deg. 20 min, lat. 60 deg. 30 min. 4. *Dronthem-hus*, on the North of *Bergenhus*, ch. Town *Dronthem* on *Nidrosia* the See of an Ar-Bp. 5. *Wardhus* contains *Finmark*, *Norwegian Lapland*; ch. Town *Warabus*.

Here are 1 Ar-Bpk. 4 Bpks. and no Univ.

§ 12.

S W E D E N.

THE antient, famous and potent Kingdom of SWEDEN, or *Swedland*, is bounded on the West, by *Norway*; on the South, by the *Baltick Sea*, (one of whose Bays runs up thro' the middle of this Kingdom) part of *Germany* and *Poland*; and on the East, by *Muscovy*; Situated between the 27th and 30 min. and the 50th and 50 min. of

Sweden, [197] Book 2.
of Long: and between the 55th Deg. and
50th min. and the 68th Degr. and 52 min.
of Latit. being in length from the W. of *Goth-*
land to the E. of *Finland*, about 900 m. &
in breadth, from *Usted* in *Schonen*, to the N.
parts of *Swed's Lapland*, 820 m. Called by
the *Latins* *Suecia*, by the natives, *Swerie*,
Swedenrick, and *Sweriefrick*; by the *Ger-*
mans, *Schewden*; by the *French*, *La Suède*;
and by the *Poles*, *Szwecya*, and *Szwedzka-Zi-*
emia.

The Air is clear and pure, but near
Marshes, foggy and mistie; and tho' it be
somewhat cold, yet not so intolerable as in
Norway, and some other places of the same
Latitude. The Soil is indifferently fertile for
the most part, and where less fruitful in grain,
abundantly fit for Pasturage; the Moun-
tains are generally well clad with Trees, and
lined with Mineralls. The chief commodi-
ties are, Cattle, Barley, Steel, Iron, Brass
Coper, Lead, Skins, Furs, Firs, Oaks, Ho-
ney, Tallow, Tar, Pitch, and other Ship
Furniture.

The *Swedes* pretend they are descended
from *Sveno*, eldest Son of *Magog*, and great
Grand-Child to *Noah*, who, not many years
after the Flood, settled in this Kingdom;
betwixt when and the present King, they
reckon

Book 2. [198] Sweden,
reckon 138 Crowned Heads; some whereof
have been conquered by, the *Danes* or *Nor-*
vegians, over whom they have also been
Kings, many times by Election, but oftner
by Conquest: It was of old Elective; but
Gustavus I. 1523 made it Hereditary; be-
twixt whom, and the Present Valorous
young King, *Charles XII* (who succeeded his
Father *Charles XI.* 1697) there have been se-
ven Kings and one Queen.

The *Swedes* are generally of a proper and
big Body, Comely presence, and gentle Car-
riage; Active and Provident; Honest, Free
and plain dealers. The Gentry are lovers both
of arts and arms, and the Commons are e-
steemed excellent Mechanicks.

They were converted to Christianity by
Ansgarius Arch Bishop of *Bremen*, about the
year 816. and were reformed according
to the *Augustan* Confession, in the time
of *Gustavus I.*

The Language is a dialect of the *German*
(or rather *Gettish*) Tongue. Tho' in *Lap-*
land, and some other of its Northern Coun-
trys, the *Finnick* is used.

It is divided into 6 Provinces; the first 3
are a part of *Scandinavia*. and the other 3 are
a part of *Sarmatia Europæa*.

1. *Gotbia*, or The Land of the *Goths*, a fer-
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tile and well-inhabited Country, the most S. w. in all Sweden, wash'd on three sides with the Sea, was in ancient times a Kdm by it self; seated between two potent Nations, the *Danes* and *Swedes*, (who were ever at war together, and made this Country its ordinary seat;) but the Inhabitants observing that the *Swedes* were the most dangerous (because nearest, and oft-neft victorious) Neighbours, join'd & incorporated with them. It is divided into *Westro-Gothland*, *Ostro-Gothland*, & *Sud-Gothland*: This last is commonly reckoned a distinct Province by it self, called *Scania* or *Schonen*; lately in the *Danes* possession, but delivered up to the *Swedes* by the Treaty of *Roschild* in 1658. It is 160 m. l. and 70 broad; containing 3 parts, viz. 1. Ddm of *Schonen*, the most Southern, divided into 18 Baronies, ch. T. *Lunden*; 2. *Hallandt*, on the N.W. of *Schonen*, divided into, the Southern District, ch. T. *Helmstadt*, and the Northern, ch. T. *Warberg*; 3. *Bleking*, on the N.E. of *Schonen*, div. into 5 Baronies, ch. T. *Christianople*. *Ostro* and *Westro-Gothland* are 240 m. l. and 200 br. The Western *Gothland* contains three Provinces, viz. 1. The Ddm of Proper *Westro-Goth*, a Sea Pr. on the N. of *Halland*, ch. T. *Gottenburg*; 2. *Dallia*, a Sea Pr. on the North of *Westro-Goth*, ch. T. *Dalleburg*; 3. *Verme-*
land

Book 2. [200] Norway,
land, an inl. Pr. N.E. from *Dallia*, ch. T. *Carlskrudt*. The Eastern Gothland contains 4
Provinces, viz. 1. *Smaland*, on the North of
Bleking, ch. T. *Calmar* and *Jenekoping*; The
Ddm of Proper *Ostro-Goth*, on the N. of *Sma-*
land, ch. T. *Linkoping* and *Norkoping*: both
these are Sea Provinces; 3. The Isle of *Oeland*,
on the coast of *Smaland*, ch. T. *Borkholm*; 4.
Isle of *Gothland*, N.E. from *Oeland*, ch. T. *Wisby*.

• 2. *Sweden* properly so called, a Sea prov.
on the North of *Gothia*, bounded on the West
with the *Dofrine* Hills, and on the East with
the *Bothnick* Bay, 360 ml. l. and 250 br. di-
vided into 10 Provinces, viz. 1. *Sydermania*,
ch. T. *Nikoping*; 2. *Nericia*, ch. T. *Orebro*;
3. Ddm of *Westmania*, ch. T. *Arosen*; 4. Ddm
of *Upland*, divided into *Tiundria*, *Athundria*,
and *Fierundria*, ch. T. *Stockholm*, the Metrop:
of the whole Kingdom, seated at the mouth
of *Lake Meler*, with a convenient and secure
Haven and a good Trade, the ordinary seat of
the King, and chief Judicature of the whole
Nation: Lon. 35deg. 20 min. Latir. 59deg.
30 min. The next Town is *Upsal*, the most
ancient and famous City in the whole Kdm,
the old seat of the *Swedish* Kings, who were
sometimes stiled *Upsala Konung*, or Kings of
Upsal: at present it is the seat of an Ar Bp.
and the only University in the Kingdom; 5.

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Geftricia, ch. T. *Geval*; 6. *Dalecarle*, divided into, *Sundale*; *Westerdale*, and *Oosterdale*, ch. T. *Hedemore*; 7. *Helsingen*, ch. T. *Hadswickwalt*; 8. *Medalpandia*, ch. T. *Selanger*; 9. *Femptia*, ch. T. *Ressundt*; 10. *Angermannia*, chief Town *Hernofand*.

3. The *Swedish Lapland*, or *Lapmark*, a Sea Prov. on the N.E. of *Proper Sweden*, 500 m. l. and 240 br. divided into 5 Parts called *Markers*, named from the 5 ch. Ts. with the addition of the word *Lapmark*; as, *Uma-Pitha-Lula-Tornia* and *Kimi-Lapmarks*, the Metropolis is *Tornia*: in the Bounds hereof, lyes the Province of *West-Bothnia*.

4. The Ddm. of *Finland*, on the S. E. of *Lapland*, wash'd on the W. with the *Bothnic*, and on the S. with the *Finnic Bay*; 520 m.l. and 380 br. divided into 8 Prov. viz. 1. *Cajana*, or *East-Bothnia*, ch. T. *Cajanebourg*. 2. *North-Finland*, ch. T. *Biorenebourg*. 3. Ddm. of *Tavastia*, ch. T. *Tavasthus*. 4. *South-Finland*, ch. T. *Abo*; 5. *Carelia*, ch. T. *Wiborg*; 6. *Kexholm*, ch. T. *Kexholm*. 7. *Sawolaxia*, ch. T. *Nislot*. 8. *Nylandia*, ch. T. *Bourgo*: the Metrop. is *Abo*.

5. *Ingria*, or *Ingermanland*; a Sea Pr. on the East of the *Finnick Bay*, & on the S. E. of *Finland*; 140 m. l. and 100 br. divid: into 3 parts viz. 1. *Ingria propria*, ch. T. *Not-*

Book 2. [202] Lapland,
teborg. 2. Ingermanland, ch. T. Cöporio. 3.
Salouski, ch. T. Juanogorod; The Metrop.
is Notteborg.

6. Livonia, or Liefland, on the S. W. of
Ingria and S. of the Finnick Bay. 240 m. l.
and 200 br. annexed to the Kingdom of
Poland, ever since it was taken from the
Knights of the Teutonick Order; but the
greatest part has been retaken from it by the
Sweds; with whom the K. of Poland is at
War, tho' unsuccessfully, for the recovery of
this Country: it is divided into 4 parts, viz. 1.
Ddm. of *Esthen* or *Esthonia*, it contains 7 Ter-
ritories, chief Cities *Nerva*, *Revel*, *Par-
naw*, *Haspel*, &c. 2. *Lettenland*, a Sea Pr.
on the S. of *Esthen*, ch. T. *Riga*, a City
not great, but compact, well inhabited and
Fortified with a Wall, Ditches, Ramparts,
and a Castle; the most resorted to, for
Trade, of any on the *Baltick*. 3. The Isles
of *Oesel*, ch. T. *Arensburg*; and *Dagbo*, ch. T.
Dagherwort; with some other of less Note.

Here are 3 Ar-Bpks. 15 Bpks. and 1 Univ.

§ 13. LAPLAND.

THE most Northern parts of *Europe* are
inhabited by a people called *Laps* or
Laplanders; The Country is called *Lapland*,
lying

Lapland, [203] Book 2.
lying between the Western Ocean and White Sea and bounded on the North by the Frozen Ocean. It is divided into 3 parts, viz. the Norwegian, Muscovite and Swedish. The Norwegian Lapland, otherways called Finmark, or the Government of *Wardhus* (vid. p. 197.) lyes between the Western Ocean and the Lake *Enarack*; the Muscovite-Lapland lyes between that Lake and the White Sea: called by ancient Geographers, *Biarmia*; by the Swedes, *Trinnes*; by the Natives, *Rybeniens*; and by the Muscovites, *Terschanawolochi*; it is divided into 3 Territories, viz. *Muromanskoj-Leporie*, the most Western; 2. *Bellamoreskoj-Leporie*; 3. *Terskoj-Leporie*, the most Eastern. The Swedish Lapland (vid. P. 201.) lyes Southwards from the other two.

Tho' each part be incorporated with other Dominions; yet because of their vast extent, and their Inhabitants singular manners and way of living, I thought they might admit of a distinct, tho' short, Section.

The People are generally short of Stature, very lean, and abundantly nimble, tho' for the most part, they be crooked and deformed: as to their nature, they are cowardly, fearful and very revengeful, great Cheats & Liars. Many (especially in Swedish Lapland) profess Christianity; for whose further encour-

agement, Churches and Schools are erected among them; yet notwithstanding the care taken, some continue in their antient idolatry, and magical Superstitions. They worshiped they knew not what, but they called him *Jumala*,¹ (which word the Christians among them use to express the true GOD) whereto they joind the adoration of *Thor*, the Sun, Fire, &c. they have a Veneration for the Souls of the dead; Demons, (which they say, wander among Rocks, Rivers, Woods, &c.) and Good and Bad *Genii*. They are strangely addicted to Witchcraft & Magick, (which the Parents bequeath to their Children) whereat they were of old so skilful, (and at present are not much inferiour to their Progenitors) that by only speaking to a man, they could bewitch him; and by their Looks, could not only stare one out of Countenance, but out of his Wits also. They are so miserably poor, that they have but few Houses, and fewer Cities, dwelling mostly in Tents, and Hutts; For they are a Vagrant Kind of People, who travel up and down, with the help of their *Rain-Deer*, towards the shoar in the Summer time, to the fishing; And in the Winter time, to the more Inland parts, to take Wild-beasts, whose skins is all the Tribute they Pay.

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§ 14.

Muscovy or Russia,

AS We began with the most S.W. so we shall end with its opposite, the most N. E. Country in the *European* Continent, which is, The Empire of RUSSIA or MUSCOVY; bounded on the W. with *Sweden & Poland*, on the S.W. with *Turky in Europe*, on the S. with the *Euxine Sea and Turky in Asia*, and on the E. with *Tartary*; situated between the 48th and 102d Degr: of Longitude, and between the 46th and 71st Degr: of Latitude; its greatest Length is, from N. to S. about 1660 miles, and its greatest Br: from W. to E. about 1530. It contains a great part of both the *European* and *Asiatick Sarmatia's*; and is now called *Russia*, from the name of its present Inhabitants; 'Tis distinguish'd from the *Polonian Russia* (vid. P. 115) by the Epithets of *Great*, because of the vastness of its Extent: or *White*, by reason of the white colour of the Snow, which covers it for the greatest part of the Year: it is also named *Muscovy*, from its chief Province: The *Germans* call it *Russland*; the *Turks*, *Russ*; and the *Poles*, *Moskwa*, or *Ruska-Ziemia*.

In so large a Country as this is, both the Air and Soil must needs be very various: For
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tho' the Air be cold, thro' the most part of this Empire; yet it's tolerably temperat in the Southern, and excessively cold in th Northern parts, in the Spring and Harvest; but the Ground's being generally sandie, contributes not a little either to the almost intolerable Sharpness of the Winter, or the scorching Heats of the Summer. This Country is also full of Mountains, whence descends such a vast number of Brooks and Rivulets, that the Ground in many places is very marrishy, and full of Lakes, from which many great Rivers flow: a good part of it is overgrown with vast thick Woods and Forests, which are well stor'd with Wild Beasts, whose skins are of considerable Value: but in a word, the Laziness of the People in not cultivating the Ground, is one of the great Reasons of the Barrenness of the soil. The chief Commodities are, Sables, Furs, and other skins, Honey, Wax, Pitch, Tallow, Train-oil, Iron, Brimstone, Salt-petre, Timber, Flax, Hemp, &c.

This Country has never been fully discovered to the more civiliz'd *Europeans*; so that any History or Description can be given is but uncertain and obscure, lame and imperfect. Its antient Inhabitants were the *Sarmatians*, conquer'd by the *Rossi*, who erected a Monarchy, which continu'd till about the

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the Year 1240. when the *Tartars*, under the command of *Batu* son of *Occata Chan*, subdued this Country, and parcell'd it into a great many petty Governments, (all Tributary to the Cham of *Tartary*) the chief whereof was the Lordship of *Walodimir*, under a Prince of the late Royal Line, who soon got his Title changed into *Lord of Muscovy*: This Family increasing, by addition of many of the other Estates to it, by Marriage, Purchase, or Conquest, became so very powerful & formidable, that (*Anno* 1540) Lord *John* shook off the *Tartarian* Yoak, Declaring himself, first, *Duke*, and then *Great Duke*, of *Muscovy*: this Family being extinct in 1596. the Empire was in a very unsettled state: (tois'd among several Pretenders, whose Reigns were both short and troublesome) till the year 1615, when *Michael Federovitz*, son of *Federonikitiz* Arch-Bishop and Patriarch of *Moscow*, was declared Emperour, whose Grandson *Alexey II.* is the present Czar.

The *Great Duke*, who is also called the Czar (i. e. *Cesar*) or Emperour of *Muscovy*, is the most absolute Prince in Christindome; he alone gives the People Laws, and Imposes Taxes as he pleases; for all that they possess, he can challenge is his own: yet he ordinarily takes the advice of his great Council. And

as

as he is one of the most absolute, so he is one of the most powerful Princes in the World, his Forces seldom being fewer than 200000 men; but in regard of the *Tartars*, *Turks*, *Polanders* and *Sweds*, being very troublesome Neighbours, he's necessitat to employ most of that number to defend the Frontiers from their inroads.

This Country is but thinly inhabited, and that by a rude, Ignorant, and unpolish'd people, of different Tribes and manners; tho' they're all generally of strong, vigorous and healthful Bodies: averse to Learning, inur'd to Hardships, and exemplary in their Love and Subjection to their Prince.

They profess the Christian Religion, which was first Preach'd among them by *St. Andrew*; but it being defac'd by the *Tartars*, was not restor'd till about the year 960 which continues to this day. Their Church is govern'd by One Patriarch, 4 Arch-Bishops, and 18 Bishops; under whom are a great number of Presbyters and Deacons; but most of them are very Ignorant, and scarce arrive at any tolerable degree of Learning; there being not an University, and but a few Schools in the whole Empire. The Patriarchs of *Muscovy* were always consecrated by the Patriarchs of *Constantinople*, till the year 1588. when

when *Hieronymus* of *Constantinople* resign'd his Jurisdiction over the *Muscovitish* Church; since which time, it being become *αὐτοκέφαλον*, has dissented from the *Greeks* in many Points, and the Patriarch of *Muscow* (chosen by the Clergy, and approv'd by the Emperor) is consecrated by the *Russian* Bishops: He has so great Power and Authority, that he may reform, even in the Civil Government, whatever he thinks prejudicial to, or inconsistent with Religion: and by an immemorial Custom, the *Czar* himself leads the Horse, whereon the Patriarch rides, to the Church, on *Palm-Sunday*. But tho' they generally profess Christianity, yet a great many of them (especially in the Northern parts) are still Idolatrous Heathens.

And as the Tribes and Manners of the inhabitants, are diverse; so also is their Language: for tho', almost all *Muscovy* over, they speak a Dialect of the *Slavonian* Tongue: yet in the *S. W.* parts, they use a corrupt *Hungarian*; in the Eastern parts, the *Tartarian*; and in the North Eastern parts, several Distinct ones: yea, in every Province they have different Idioms.

It is divided into 37 large Provinces, all bearing the names of their chief Cities, except such as have them particularly express'd. They are, The Ddm of *Czer-nikow*, (the most *S. W.* and bordering with *Ukraine*) Ddm

of *Novogrod-Sewarski*, or *Severia*; Ddm: of *Worotin*; Ddm: of *Rhezan*; Prov: of *Ocraina*, ch: Town *Biello-grod*; Tartars of *Mordwitz*, ch: Town *Moruma*; Prov: of *Pole*, ch. Town *Icoritz*; Kdm of *Asiracan*, one of the best Provinces in this Empire, wash'd on the S. E. with the *Caspian Sea*; Kdm. of *Bulgar*; Kdm of *Cazan*; Republick of *Czermiffi-Lognoiffenne*; *Nifi-Novogrod*, *Waldomir*, *Susdal*, *Jerossaw*, *Rosthow*, *Twer*, *Muscov* or proper *Muscovy*, *Smolensko*, these last eight are Dukedom; Prin. of *Bielski*; Ddm. of *Reschow*; Prin. of *Pleskow*, or *Pleow*; Ddms of *Novogrod-wileki*, *Belejexoro*, and *Wologda*; Prov: of *Ustlingha*; Ddm. of *Permski*, ch. Town *Permaveleck*; Ddm of *Wiathka*, ch. Town *Orloff*; Kdm of *Siberia*; Ddm of *Obdoria*; Republick of *Samoesdes*; These 3 last prov. are inhabited by a Vagrant kind of People who are not incorporated with the rest of the *Russes*; Prov. of *Petzora*; Ddm. of *Inhorski*; Ddm of *Condora*; Prov. of *Dwina*, ch. T. *St. Michael-Archangel*; Prov: of *Karpagol*; and Repub: of *Lapand*, *vidi P: 203*. Who so is Curious, may see them described more accurately, in *Eachard's compleat Comp: § 10*.

In so many, and so large Provinces, there is but a few Number of Towns; and such as they have, are but meanly built. The Metropolis is *Moscow*, a large City, of considerable Trade, tho' not so good as formerly; the Seat of the *Czar*, and the Patriarch: The Houses are mostly built of Deal, and covered with Bark, whereby they're extremely subject to fire, which often reduces many of them to Ashes, as it happened lately, in the year 1700. It is seated on the River *Moscha*. Long: 59 d: lat: 55 deg: 30 min: The best, (if not only) Port in *Russia*, is *St. Michael Archangel*, seated at the fall of the River *Dwina* into the *White Sea*.

A
DESCRIPTION
OF THE
Islands of *Europe*.

HAVING describ'd all the Countries of *Europe* which lye in the Continent, we come next to the Isles. And tho' it might reasonably be expected, that we should begin first with such as belong to the Countries which are first describ'd, situated towards the South : yet, being just done with surveying the Northern Regions, we shall first take a View of their adjacent Islands, and then proceed to those of a more Southern Situation ; from which ther's but a narrow Passage to *Asia*, the Division of this Continent which we intend next to treat about.

But before we enter upon particulars, it will not be amiss to note, that there are a vast number of small, and scarce inhabited Isles, lying near the Shores of most (especially the more Northern) Countries, which would be both tedious and needless to describe ; wherefore none are to be found
here

European

[212]

Islands,

here, but such as are of considerable Bigness, or well inhabited, and much frequented.

Northwards from *Europe* is the *Frozen Ocean*, wherein vast Tracts of Ground lye; some thereof have been sail'd about, and so proven to be Islands; but others, (by reason of their large Extent, with the darkness and extreme cold, whereunto for a good part of the year, they are subject,) have not been so fully discover'd, and are suspected to be Continents.

The first *Island* we find in the *Frozen Ocean*, on the N. of *Europe*, is *Beloi*, at the mouth of the River *Oby*, Lon: 87 Deg. Lat. 72 Deg. which is here mention'd, not so much for its fertility or Extent, as its being the most Eastern Island belonging to *Europe*.

Westwards a few Degrees from it, is *Nova Zembla*, supposed to be a very large Country, Sever'd from *Samoieda* by the Straits of *Waygates*; It was first discovered in 1556, and several times since visited both by *English* and *Dutch*, endeavouring to find out a passage into the *Tartarian Sea*, &c. Yet, by the extremity of the Cold, which oftentimes Freezeth men to death, there's but little progress made in its Discovery; and that only in noticing some Capes and Havens.

Its

European [213] *Islands,*
Its said to be inhabited by a race of men not
above four foot High, who are gross Idolaters;
and live mostly upon Deers, where-
with this Country abounds.

Westward from *Zembla*, *Willoughby's* Island
is said to ly: tho' really there is no such thing.

Further West, lyes *Greenland*, or *Spitsberg*,
from 76 Degr. further than what is yet
discover'd; some think it a distinct Territory
of it self; and others affirm it is a part
of the large Country of *Groenland*. Little
can be said of either of them; but that be-
ing situated within the Northern frigid Zone,
they're subject to all the inclemency & bir-
terness of Cold: and so imperfectly discover'd
that thy're usually reckned among the *Ter-
re incognita*; and under that head they
shall be treated of.

All along the Coasts of *Lapland* and *Nor-
way*, there is an infinit number of little Is-
lands, some whereof are scarce worth noti-
cing; the cheif of them are, *Killuyn*, *Aynoe*,
Warda, *Maggéroë*, *Ingen*, *Suro*, *Samien*,
Westrol, *Tromnes*, *Loföeten*, *Maelstroom*,
on the Northern Shore; and *Heyligeland*,
Hitteren, *Gryp*, *Eylanden*, *Ornael Olle*,
Feadie, *Fjeldjoagen*, *Findaasi*, *Carmen*, &c.
on the West of *Norway*.

Westwards in this Northern Ocean, lyes
Isce-

European [214] Islands,
Isceland, Situated between the 348 Deg.
 30 min. and the 2d. Deg. 20 min. of Lon.
 and between the 64 Deg. 40 min. and the
 68 Deg. 30. min. of Lat. about 400 m. l.
 and 200 br. Of a very sharp Air and an in-
 differently fertile Soil towards the Coasts,
 but desolat, barren and mountanous in the
 Midland places. It was first discovered by
Naddock a *Norwegian* (Anno 860) who
 called it *Sneeland*, i. e. *the Land of Snow*;
 but *Floeko*, a Pyrat of *Norway*, gave it the
 name of *Isceland*, from the great quantity
 of Ice he found about it: It is divided into
 4 parts viz. 1. *Aust-Lendinga-Fiordung*,
 ch. T. *Hap*. 2. *Nord-Lendinga-Fiordung*,
 ch. T. *Halar* or *Holen*, a Bp's See. 3. *Sud-Len-*
dinga-Fiordung, ch. T. *Skalholt*, the Metrop.
 a Bp's Seat, and small Univ. 4. *West-Len-*
dinga-Fiordung, ch. T. *Gilfs*.

On the S. W. of *Isceland*, *Friesland* is
 supposed to lye, about 280 m. l. and 160
 br. The Air is so cold, that no fruits or grains
 grow in it; but the Inhabitants are content
 to live on Fish; which is their chief Com:
 Both these Isles of *Isceland* and *Friesland*
 are subject to the K. of *Denmark*; tho' some
 think there is no such Isle as the latter.

The Islands we shall view next, are these
 the *Baltick Sea*; They are incredibly nu-
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European [215] Islands,
 merous, especially in the Northern Bay there-
 of, called *Sinus Bothnicus*; the most remark-
 able among them are, *Seiskaw*, *Snidskarn*,
Culonsara, *Querken*, and *Aland*; In the *Fin-*
nick Bay are, *Rossar*, *Fussar*, *Omas*, *Hoge-*
land, *Biorko*, &c. In the Mouth of *Sinus*
Livonia, *Dagho* 30 m. l. and *Oesel*, 56 m.
 l. (vid. P. 202.) On the Coast of *Gothia*,
Gothland 62 m. l. and *Oeland*, 70 m. l. but
 of no proportionable Breadth, (vid. P. 200) All
 these are under the K. of *Sweden*. On the S.
 of *Bleking*, and S. E. of *Schonen*, lyes *Born-*
holm under the K. of *Denmark*, ch. T. *Sand-*
wick and *Rottenby*. On the Coast of *Pom-*
eren, is *Rugen*, &c. ch. T. *Bergen*, (vid
 P. 152.) On the N. E. point of *Wagerland*
 lyes *Femerer*, ch. T. *Borch*. On the N. E.
 of *Femerer*, is *Laland* 30 m. l. and 20 br. ch.
 T. *Naxkow*. *Falster*, on the N. E. of *La-*
land, 24 m. l. and 16 br. ch. T. *Nicoping*;
 about *Laland* and *Falster* there are some small
 Islands, as *Weyro*, *Fenno*, *Saxkoping*, *Beytte*,
 &c. On the N. of *Falster*, is *Mona* or *Meun*,
 a Chalky little Island which serves for
 a Land mark to Seamen, ch. T. *Stege*. On
 the NW of *Falstre*, lyes *Seland* (anciently *Ca-*
dononia) the chief of all the Isles in the *Baltick*
Sea; about 64 m. l. and 44 br. It is of a
 Temperat Air and Fertil Soil, divided into

European [216] . *Islands,*
 24 *Herrits*, full of fine Towns; (this be-
 ing the best part of the *Danish* Dominions)
 the most eminent whereof are, 1. *Copenhagen*,
 (*Kiobenhafsen*, or *Hafnia*,) a large, Rich
 and Populous, tho' not ancient City, of great
 Trade, the Metropolis of the Kingdom,
 Residence of the King, See of a Bishop,
 and an University; seated on the East side
 of this Isle; and join'd by a Bridge to a small
 Island called *Amag*, from whence it is sup-
 ply'd with most of its Provisions; Long: 27
 Deg. 35 min. lat. 55 Deg. 40 min. 2 *Ros-*
child, formerly the Metropolis, and Burial
 place of the *Danish* Kings; 3. *Sore*, a little T.
 but remarkable for its University, which
 is fitter for breeding Gentlemen than Scho-
 lars, and therefore commonly called *Acade-*
mia Equestris. 4. *Elseneur*, with the Castle
 of *Croneburg*, (in the N. E. point of the
 Isle) which commands this side of the *Sundt*,
 as *Elsingburg* in *Schonen*, does the other :
 A great part of the K. of *Denmark's* Reve-
 nues Consists in the Customs of the *Sundt*,
 for this being the only allow'd Entry into
 the *Baltick* Sea, and but a German mile br.
 every Ship (overaw'd by these two Castles)
 must pay such a Tax as her Burden and Load-
 ing will allow. There are several little in-
 considerable Isles Adjacent to it, the most

re-

European [217] Islands,
 remarkable whereof is *Huen*, two German
 miles from *Elsineur*; In it is to be seen the
 Observatory of the famous Astronomer *Tycho*
Brabe. On the S. W. of *Zeland*, and W.
 of *Laland*, is the Isle of *Langeland* 28. m.
 l. and 8. br. ch. T. *Rutcopeing*; Westwards
 from *Langeland* is *Aar*, a small Oval-shap'd
 Island, ch. T. *Kioping*. Westwards from *Aar*,
 and E. of *Flensburg* in *Sleswick*, to which
 it is annext, lyes *Alsen*, 16. m. l. and 12
 br. ch. T. *Sunderborch*. On the North of
Aar and *Alsen*, is *Fionia*, or *Funen*, which
 is parted from *Jutland* by a small streight
 called *Medelfarsundt*, and from *Seland*, by
 the *Beldt*; this is the pleasantest part of all
Denmark, and the second Island in the *Bal-*
tick; it is of an Oval shape, about 40. m.
 l. and 32 br. divided into 24 *Herrits*, ch. T.
Odensee, *Nyburg*, and *Bowens*. Northwards
 from *Funen*, on the Coasts of *Jutland*, there
 are several little inconsiderable Islands, as
Anholt, *Lassø*, *Niding*, *Helm*, *Tuna*, *Ki-*
sholm, *Fordholm*, *Samsøe* &c.

The Islands of *Ferro* or *Fare*, are Situat-
 ed in the *Ducaledonian* Ocean, about the
 10 Degr. of Long. and 63 of Lat; They
 may be called so many Rocky Mountains,
 cover'd with a litle Earth, divided from one
 another by narrow Firths and rapid Currents.

British

[218]

Islands,

The Air enclines to Cold, but may be called temperatly Warm: The Soil is but poor and barren, yet able to maintain the Natives; of whom Historians generally give a good Character. They profess the *Lutheran* Religion, as in all other parts of the *Danish* Dominions, and the most part speak the *Danish* Tongue, but are Judg'd by the Laws of *Norway*. The Islands are 16. viz. *Fugloe*, *Swinoe*, *Videroe*, *Bordoe*, *Cunoe*, *Kalsoe*, *Stromoe*, *Wagoe*, *Migness*, *Rolter*, *Sandoe*, *Sknoe*, *Storet-Diemen*, *Lille-Diemen*, and *Sideroe*. None of all these (except two or three) exceeds six miles in length, and some of them contain scarce one: They have no Towns of any note, but *Thors-Haven* and *Strøm*. They were inhabited in the year 868. by a Colony of *Norwegians*, who were converted about the year 1000.

The next to be describ'd, are

THE Islands of GREAT BRITAIN, wash'd on the North, with the Northern or *Deucalionian* Ocean; on the East, with the *German* Ocean, which separates it from *Denmark*, *Germany* and the *Netherlands*; on the West, with the *Vergivian* or Western Ocean; and on the South, it is parted from *France* by the *English* Channel.

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All these Isles are contain'd within the 7th and 19 Degr. of Longitude, and the 50th and 62d Degr. of Latitude; Situated under the 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 Climes; the longest day in the Southern parts being about 16 Hours, and in the most Northern parts, about 18 hours and an half, perfect Sun Light; and for the other hours and an half, (which the day wants of 24) there is a bright Twilight, the Sun being but a few degrees deprest beneath the Horizon.

There are many derivations of the word *BRITAIN*; but we pass them all, as, Fabulous, affected, or uncertain.

Under this name are comprehended all the Islands on the West of *Europe* within the Degrees abovementioned; &c. Inhabited by People, of several Nations, and Tribes: as well as of different Manners, Governments, Laws, Religions and Languages; but all Subject to one Head, Commonly called the King (or Queen) of *Great Britain*, &c.

Thus there being such a diversity, they cannot be treated on under one general Head; but must be distinctly considered: either as they are *Greater* or *Lesser*. The *Greater* Isles are two, *Albion* & *Hybernia*, or *Britain* and *Ireland*; and the *Lesser*

British [220] *Islands*
are, *Shetland, Orkney, the Western Isles,*
Man, Anglesey, &c. The greatest of the
Greater Isles is called *Britain*, commonly
distinguish'd from *Little Britany* or *Bretagne*
in *France*, by the addition of the Epithete
G R E A T. It is divided into two distinct
Kingdoms, the most Northern whereof is

SCOTLAND.

THE Noble, Antient and Famous
Kingdom of SCOTLAND, is situated
(according to *Straloch's Map* in the
6 Vol. of *Bleau's Atlas*) between the 10
Deg. 5 Min. and 16 Deg. of Longitude,
and between the 55 Deg. 11 Min. and the
57 Deg. 20 Min. of Latitude. Its greatest
Length is, from *Dungs-bay-head*, or *John*
of G-or's-house in *Cathness*, to the *Mule* of
Galloway, about 215 *Scots*, or 257 *Italian*
miles; and its greatest Breadth, from *Bu-*
chan-ness to the point of *Ard-na-Murchen*
near the Isle of *Mull*, about 140 *Scots*, or
168 *Italian* miles; but the Sea running up
into the Land, or the Land thrust out into
the Sea, in many places, makes the Breadth
of it, every where else, very various: for
there is no place 50 m. from the Sea. The
Romans called it sometimes *Albania*, and
Ca.

Scot-

[221]

land,

Caledonia; But oftner, *Scotia*, which is its Latine Name to this day. The French call it, *L'Ecosse*; The Italians, *la Scotia*; The Spainards, *la Escocia*; and by the Dutch, Germans, Danes, and other Northern Nations, *Schotlandt*. It enjoys a very pure, sweet and wholesome Air, more temperat than that in any Country of the same Latitude; neither scorching hot in Summer, nor very bitter or Cold in the Winter. The Soil, in the Northern and Western parts, is not very fruitful, the Ground being Craggy and Mountanous; which tho' not fitt for Tillage, yet is excellent for Pasturage: but the Eastern and Southern parts, are more plain; and sufficiently fertile. The whole Country abounds in Lakes and Rivers; many whereof running into Creeks and Arms of the Sea, which in several places are both broad and wide, afford Noble great and Commodious opportunities, Encouragements and advantages, for Fishing and Shipping: but 'tis to be regretted, that the Land is neither Cultivated, nor the Fishing and Shipping prosecuted, and improv'd to the best advantage, so much as might be expected from so free and adventurous a People; who have many excelent Commodities to be exported: as Coal, Cattle, and Fish in great abundance.

Scot-

[222]

land,

bundance, Hides, Tallow, Corn, Lead, Iron, Salt, Linen, Cloth, and (lately) Wool, &c.

This Country had Inhabitants several Centuries before our Saviour; yet whence they had their Original, is not by all agreed upon. The Common Tradition is, That they came with Queen *Scota* (from whom they took their Name) Daughter to *Pharaoh* K. of *Egypt*, Contemporary with *Moses*, who was Marry'd to *Gathelus* a *Grecian*: but this account Savouring too Fabulously, is rejected by men of Learning; who say they were originally *Schythians*, (or a Colony of *Spainards* descended from the *Schythians*) who, to Flee the oppression of their Grandees, Intestine Seditions, Forreign Invasions or some such reason, arrived in *Ireland*; which proving a fruitful and healthful Country, they not only took up their abode therein, but sent for more of their own Countrymen, who soon follow'd, in many Multitudes; which so quickly encras'd, that *Ireland* not being able to contain them all, Colonies were sent over to the adjacent Isles, and Coasts of the neighbouring Country, (from them called *Scotland*) who not long thereafter planted the Inland parts of the Country also. Scarce were they well settled, when a *Teutontick* or rather *Gothish* Tribe

Tribe (known afterwards by the Name of *Picts*) who dwel'd formerly about the *Baltick* Sea, arrived in the Isles of *Schetland* and *Orkney*, and from thence not long thereafter set forward to *Cathnes*, and so spread over the Eastern Coast of the Kdm. When they had got sure footing therein, they cross'd the Firths of *Tay* and *Forth*, and not only made themselves masters of so much of *Scotland* as fronted the *German* Ocean, but even advanc'd as far as *Humber* in *England*. Thus was the Land Inhabited by two different Nations the *Scots* and the *Picts*, both govern'd by their own Kings, who bravely oppos'd the *Britons* and *Romans*: so that tho' the whole World may be said to have been Conquer'd by the powerfully prevailing Arms of the *Romans*, yet this *Arctoa Britannia* (as *Claudian* calls it) Inhabited by the *magnanimous Scots*, was free from any Forreign Yoak; tho' oftimes indeed 'twas at a low pass with them: yet having repuls'd all their Forreign Enemies, Continual Broils burst out between the *Scots* and *Picts*, which ended in the final extermination of the latter, *Anno* 840. Thus tho' the the *Scotish* K. became sole Sovereign over the Land, yet were his Successors many times troubled not only by the *Danes*, *Nor-*

Scot- [224] land,
vegians and English, with whom they had
long Wars with various Success, but even
with Unnatural Feuds, Annimosities & Insur-
rections of the Subjects, which only within
an Age or such were quash'd.

The History of *Scotland* may be divided
into these principal Periods, 1. From *Fer-*
gus their first K. (who was contemporary
with *Alexander* the Great,) 330 years before
Christ, till the 202d. year after *Christ*, be-
ing the 4th. of King *Donald* I. when the
Nation generally embrac'd Christianity. 2.
From the first Establishment of Christianity,
till the year 444. when K. *Fergus* II. (having
regain'd most of what the *Romans* had con-
quer'd of this Kdm.) was settled upon the
Throne. 3. From *Fergus* II. till the time
when K. *Achaius* enter'd into the famous
League with *Charles* the Great, King of
France, and Emperor of the *Romans*, about
the year 790. 4. From the Reign of *Acha-*
ius, till the Extermination of the *Picts* by K.
Kenneith, about the year 840. 5. From the
Exinction of the *Picts*, till the Reign of
K. *Malcolm* III when Laws were more for-
mally enacted, the Church more regularly
established, new Orders of Nobility erected,
and the Marches of the *Scotish* and *English*
Dominions more nicely limited. 6. From
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K. *Malcolm III.* till the death of K. *Alexander III.* anno 1285. when the Competition between *Bruce* and *Baliol* began, whereby, (thro' the Treachery and Tyranny of *Edward I.* of *England*) the Kingdom was miserably Harass'd, and almost Conquer'd. 7. From the death of K. *Alexander*, till the year 1306. when these Troubles, by the valour of the Lord *Dowglas*, *Walace* & others, were in some manner compos'd, and *Robert Bruce* established on the Throne; 8. From the year 1306, till the year 1370. when *Robert*, the first of the Name of STEWART, Succeeded by the Right of his Mother, K. *Robert Bruce's* Daughter, whose Lineal Succession continues to this day. 9. From the year 1370, till the year 1560. when the Kingdom was Reform'd from Popery. 10. From the year of the Reformation, till the year 1603. when K. *James VI.* Succeeded, by Right of his Great Grand-Mother, to the Crown of *England*. 11. From the Succession to *England*, till the Barbarous Murder of K. *Charles I.* January 30. 1649. whereby the Monarchical Government was Eclips'd for a time. 12. From the year 1649, till the Happy Restoration of the Royal Family, in 1660. 13. From the Restoration, till the Revolution; And 14. From the Revolution, till this present time. All

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these Periods contain the space of 2032 years; during which time it may well be said of the *Scots*, that their Crown was never on the head of a Forreigner, nor did they Obey the Laws of a Stranger: but have been govern'd by their own free and independent Monarchs, to the number of 112.

As the State is Monarchical, so the Crown is Hereditary; and the King *directus Dominij Dominus*. The chief Judicature is the *Parliament*, which consisted of such as held Land of the Crown, *viz.* The Prelats, Nobles, Barons and Burghs-Royal. But the Attendance of the Poorer Barons being very Chargeable, it was dispensed with; providing every Shire sent one, two, or more, to be their Representatives: but even that growing in desuetude, for 150 years, their power of sending Commissioners was restor'd by K. *James VI.* The Parliament is Summon'd by the K's Proclamation, ordinarily 40 Days before the appointed time of meeting; When they are conven'd, the Bishops elected eight of the Nobility, The Nobility elected eight Bps, then all these nominate eight of the Barons, and as many of the Representatives of Burghs, making 32 in whole, called the *Lords of the Articles*; these with the Lords Chancellor, Treasurer,

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Secretary &c. consider'd all matters to be proponed in Parliament, and then presented them to the whole House: after any overture had been approv'd by the Majority of Votes, it was presented to the K. or Commissioner, who by touching it with the Scepter, gave it the force of a Law; and if he disliked any thing, it was raz'd out of the Bill: But now the Bishops are voted out of doors, and the Nature of the Parliament continues much the same, only instead of the Lords of the Articles, there are Committees appointed.

The Second Judicature is the *Privy Council*, made up of the Officers of State, and such of the Nobility and Gentry as the K. pleases to nominate. In this Judicature, great Power is lodg'd; especially since K. *Ja. VI.* Succeeded to the Crown of *England*: when by reason of his absence, 'twas necessary to commit the management of affairs to it. The Officers of State are, the Lds. High Chancellor, High Treasurer, President of the Privy Council, Secretary of State, Treasurer-Depute, Register, Advocate, and Justice-Clerk.

The Third Judicature, is the *College of Justice* or *Session*, erected Anno 1533. by K. *Ja. V.* much after the Form of the Parliament of *Paris*. It consisted of 7 Clergy-men;

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men and as many Lay-men, with a President who was always an Ecclesiastick; to them was added the Chancellor, (who is *Præses* in every Court where he comes) and 4 Others, called the *Extraordinary Lords*. This Order continu'd till the beginning of the Civil Wars in K. Charles I's time, when the Clergy were turn'd out, and never thereafter restor'd: (Laicks being Substitute in their stead) for tho' Episcopacy was Re-established in 1662, yet the K. being restor'd two years before, the Number of Senators was made up of Laicks, so that there was no room for the Clergy; only a Bp. was sometimes an *extraordinary Lord*. Their Office is to decide all Civil Rights, and Properties, betwixt the first of *June* and the last of *July*; and betwixt the first of *November* and last of *February*, Inclusive. This Judicature is divided into an *Outer* and an *Inner-House*. In the *Outer-House*, the Senators Sit Weekly by Turns, and dispatch Causes speedily; but there lyes an appeal to the rest of the Judges in the *Inner-House*, From whom ther's no appeal, but to the Parliament, which seldom happens.

The next Judicatures are the *Treasury* and *Exchequer*.

Then there is the *Justice-Court*, where Crimes

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Crimes are try'd. The Judges are, the Lord Justice General and Justice Clerk, with four or more, (ordinarily) of the Lords of Session, who in this Court are called Commissioners of Justiciary.

The usual place of meeting of all these Judicatories is at *Edinburgh*.

The next are the Courts of Sheriffs, Commissioners, and Stewarts, &c. which cognosce Debts and Crimes, in their several Sherifdoms, Commissariots and Stewartries.

As to the Manners of the People, tho' some ancient Historians call them *Barbarous*, (which might perhaps be true enough in these days, in respect of the *Romans*; for what did they call all the World else?) yet they also (for they could not do otherways but) call'd them *Valorous*; Seeing not only then, but even ever since, scarce any eminent action has been perform'd in *Europe*, wherein the *Scots* have not had a share. They are commonly of a tall, well proportioned Body, and fair countenance; active, Sharp-witted, and Industrious; addicted to Learning, and the Knowledge of Arts in time of Peace; and Resolute, Stout, and hardy Souldiers in the time of War.

The Christian Religion was planted here very early: for, to omit the saying that K.

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Caratacus when Prisoner at *Rome*, was converted by the Apostles *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*; it was generally receiv'd by the whole Nation, 203 years after it was first Preach'd in the World. The Church of *Scotland* in its Infancy dissented greatly from the Church of *Rome*, to whose Jurisdiction the *Scotish* Bishops did not willingly submit. That they exercis'd their Office wherever they came, without having particular Dioceses assign'd them, before the time of *K. Malcolm*, is the ordinary broach'd Opinion; but if such as affirm it, wou'd look back to what our Historians relate of *K. Kenneth*, viz. That he 'translated the Seat of the *Pictish* chief Bp. (which was at *Abernethy*) to *St. Andrews*, they'd find Diocesans in *Scotland* of a much older date; tho' perhaps King *Malcolm* alter'd, regulated, or more nicely defin'd their Bounds: But tho' it were so, this can be no argument against Diocesan Episcopacy in *Scotland*, if we advert, that not till a good while therafter, was there any mention of a Parochial (and far less of a National) Presbytery. Ecclesiastical matters being settled, the *Pope* Usurp'd a further Superlорity over this, as well as over other Churches; so that all the Idolatry and superstitious Practices of the *Roman Church*, which

which had not been so fully embrac'd here formerly, were now intruded; and continu'd till the latter end of K. *James V's* Reign, when the Reformation began, which was accomplish'd in the year 1560.

The first Church Government establish'd by the Reformed, was a Prelacy; for tho' the word [*Bishop*] was scarce retain'd, as being Odious to the People, by reason of the Pride and Cruelty of most Popish Bps, yet the Power and Office was lodg'd in the three Bishops who turn'd Protestant, and such as were call'd *Superintendents*. But because this Reformation was carry'd on by a strong hand, against the Will of Q. *Mary*, She call'd in the *French*, to her assistance, as these of the *Congregation* (for so were the Reformers then nam'd) did the *English*; who willingly came, upon the Reformers Subscribing to conform to the Religion of the Church of *England*; Yet no sooner were the *French* driven away, and the *English* return'd home, when they refus'd any Conformity thereto; and in the year 1567. a *Liturgy*, or Form of Prayers, &c. was drawn up by *Knox*, & approv'd by the Assembly, which was in use for a long time. Thus things continu'd after the Reformation, till the year 1574. when Mr. *Andrew Melvil* came from
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Geneva, and introduced the Plat-form of the *Geneva* Church-Government, which was nevertheless oppos'd by very many of Considerable Quality and eminence, both in Church and State: Whence a great Rupture and Schism broke out; sometimes Prelacy, prevailing, and sometimes Presbytery: so that scarce was the Church in any stable condition till the Succession of King *James VI* to the Crown of *England*, when Episcopacy was further ratify'd, and the Sees of the Vacant Diocesses supply'd. This Ecclesiastical Government continu'd till the beginning of the Civil Troubles in 1638. when in an Assembly at *Glasgow*, the Bishops were Excommunicated, and Presbytery establish'd; which continu'd till two years after *K. Charles's* Restoration, when Episcopacy was re-introduc'd; but it being suppress'd in 1689, Presbytery now prevails.

Having thus briefly given a relation of the State & Church of *Scotland*; 'twill not be a misse to remark, that as the *Scots* have been singularly Valorous at Arms, so they have been eminently Learned at Sciences, and Zealous not only for propogating and continuing the Christian Religion in their own, but even in several other Countries. For, to pass by the great applause some of
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this Nation got both in *France* and *Switzerland*: the greatest part of *Germany* owes to *Scots-men*, its Conversion to Christianity; They founded many Churches, and Monasterys, some whereof continue in *Scots* hands to this day.

As for the Ancient Language of the *Scots*, 'twas surely a Dialect of the *Irish* or *Celtick*, that which the *Highlanders* still use: But the Language spoke by the *Lowlanders*, is the *English*, without the Accent.

This Kingdom was divided formerly, not so much into distinct Provinces, as into several Clans or Tribes Inhabiting particular parts thereof, which are mention'd either by *Roman* Historians or antient Geographers. Thus (to begin with the most Northern) the Country now called *Cathness*, was inhabited by the *Logi*; and *Strathnaver* by the *Cornavii*; *Southerland* by the *Mertæ*; and *Ross*, (called antiently *Lugia*) by the *Car-nonaca* in the Western, and by the *Cantæ* in the Eastern parts thereof; On the S. E. of the *Cantæ*, all along *Murray Firth*, dwelt the *Tazali*, taking up part of *Inverness-Shire* and all *Nairn*, *Elgin*, *Bamff*, and *Aberdeen-Shires*. On the West of the *Tazali*, and S. of the *Car-nonaca*, dwelt the *Creones*, taking up the N. W. parts of *Lochabyr*, and all

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the other Mountainous Countrys betwixt it & the Sea; On the South of *Creones*, dwelt the *Cerones* or *Cernotes*, taking up all *Lorn*, *Argile*, *Cowel*, and *Knapdail*; on the South of the *Cerones*, were the *Epidii*, whose Country is now called *Cantyre*. On the East of the *Creones* and *Cerones*, and South of the *Ta-zali*, dwelt the *Caledonii*, the chief of all the Tribes in the Kingdom, who often imparted their Name to all the rest; their Country contain'd the Eastern parts of *Lochabyr*, *Braid-Albin*, *Athol*, part of *Lenox*, *Menteeth* and *Strath-Erin*. On the South of the *Caledonii*, dwelt the *Vacomagi*, their Country was *Merns* and *Angus* (then called *Horestia*) and also part of *Stratherin*, *Fife*, *Monteeth*, *Sterlin*, and *Lennox*. On the South and East of the *Vacomagi*, dwelt the *Venicones*, their Country was formerly called *Oiblinia* and *Rossia*, but now *Fife*. All these were Northwards from the Roman Wall, which was built betwixt the *Firths* of *Forth* and *Clyde*. The first People we find on the South of these already mention'd, were the *Damni*, who inhabited the Countries about the *Isthmus* whereupon the Wall was Built; viz. Part of *Fife*, *Menteeth*, *Sterlin-shire*, and *Lennox*, and all *Clydsdale*, and *Renfrew*. On the S. E. of the *Damni*, dwelt

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dwelt the *Gadeni* or *Ladeni*; taking up West and Mid-*Lothian*, and *Tweeddale*; On the S. E. of the *Gadeni*, dwelt the *O-tadeni*, taking up, (besides some part of *England*) East-*Lothian*, *Mers*, *Teviotdale*, &c. Southwards from the *Gadeni*, dwelt *Selgova*, taking up the Countries, of *Eskdale*, *Annandale*, and *Nithsdale*; Westwards from the *Damniij* & *Selgova*, dwelt the *Novanta*, taking up the Countries of *Cunningham*, *Kyle*, *Carick* and *Galoway*.

But scarce is there so much as any vestige left of the antient Names, either of the People or Provinces; new ones being substituted in their place.

The Ordinary Division of the Kingdom is into that which is on the North of *Tay*, and that which lyes Southwards from it; the former is of greatest Extent, but the other for Fertility and Populoufness, is the best of the two.

Another Division is, into the *Highlands* and *Lowlands*; the *Lowlands* may be said to comprehend the South-Eastern, & the *Highlands*, the North-Western parts of the Kingdom. For, let us suppose a line drawn from *Dumbarton* to the mouth of *Spey*, the *Lowlands* wou'd be on the one side, and the *Highlands* on the other. The *Highlanders* retain their Ancient Language, Habits, and maners;

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only some of their great ones, and such as inhabit the Eastern parts of *Ross*, *Sutherland*, and *Cathnes*, are a little like the Lowlanders, who are more refin'd and polish'd. But the best way of Dividing the Kingdom, is into Sheriffdoms and Stewartries; &c. viz. 1. the Shire of *Wick* or *Cathnes*, the most N. Western, ch. T. *Wick* and *Thurso*; 2. Shire of *Suthrland*, containing *Strathnaver* & *Southerland*, ch. T. *Dornock*. 3. Shire of *Tayne*, contains most part of all *Ross*, with some of the Western Isles, ch. T. *Tayne* and *Dingwel*; 4. Shire of *Cromarty*, contains a smal part of *Ross*, on the South of *Cromarty-Firth*, ch. T. *Cromarty*; 5. Shire of *Inverness*, contains the Southern parts of *Ross*, the Western parts of *Murray*, all *Badzenoch* and *Lochabyr*, ch. T. *Inverness* (a Sea port of good Trade) *Chanrie*, *Ruffen* and *Inverlochy*; 6. Shire of *Nairn*, contains the middle parts of *Murray*, ch. T. *Nairn*; 7. Shire of *Elgin* contains the Eastern parts of *Murray*, ch. T. *Elgin*; 8. Shire of *Bamff*, on the E. and S. E. of *Murray*, contains *Strath-dovern*, *Ainzie*, *Boyn*, *Strathawin*, *Balveny*, *Strath-Spey*, &c. ch. T. *Bamff*, *Cullen*, &c. 9. *Aberdeen-Shire*, on the E. of *Bamff*, wash'd on the N. and E. with the Sea, and bounded on the S. with the R. *Dec*, it contains *Buch-*

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an, *Fourmartin*, *Strath-Bogy*, *Garrioch*, *Mar*, with several small Territories, ch. T. *Aberdeen*, *Aberdon*, *Inverury*, *Strath-Bogy*, *Peterhead*, *Frazerburgh*, *Turreff*, &c. 10. Shire of *Kincardin*, on the S. of *Aberdeen-Shire*, it contains the *Mernis*, ch. T. *Bervy*, *Kincardin*, *Stonhyve*, *Dunotyr*, *Feteracirn*, &c. 11. Shire of *Forfar* or *Angus*, on the S. of *Aberdeen-Shire* and W. and S. W. of the *Mernis*, ch. T. *Dundee*, *Montrose*, *Brechin*, *Forfar*, *Couper*, &c. These three last Shires are the most Fertile of any on the North of *Tay*, if not of all the Kingdom. 12. Shire of *Perth*, on the West of *Angus*, situated in the Center of the Kingdom, it contains several both Highland and Lowland Countries, viz. *Glenshee*, *Strathardil*, *Stormont*, *Strath-erin*, *Aithol*, *Braidalbin*, *Glenurquhay*, *Balquhidder*, and *Menteeth*, with several other Glens and Straths, ch. T. *Perth*, *Dunkeld*, *Blair*, *Dumblane*, *Down*, *Auchterardor*, *Crieff*, *Seone*, *Abernesby*, &c. 13. On the South of the Firth of *Tay*, is the Shire of *Fife*, bounded on the South by the Firth of *Forth*, and on the West with *Perth-shire*, ch. T. *St. Andrews*, *Couper*, *Crail*, *Kilreny*, *Anstruthers*, *Dysert*, *Kirkaldy*, *Kinghorn*, *Bruntisland*, *Inverkeithing*, *Falkland*, *Dunfermline*, &c. 14. Shire of *Kinross*, a small Territory taken out

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out of the West end of *Fife*, ch. T. *Kinross*.
15. Shire of *Clackmanan*, another small spot
of ground, surrounded with *Perth* Shire and
the *Forth*, ch. T. *Clackmanan*. 16. Shire of
Sterlin, on the South of *Menteith*; chief T.
Sterlin, *Alloa*, *Falkirk*, *Airth* and *Kilsyth*; in
this Shire, many *Roman* Monuments are to be
seen. 17. Shire of *Dumbarton*, or *Lenox*, on
the W. of *Sterlin*, and S. W. of *Perth* Shires,
ch. T. *Dumbarton*. 18. Shire of *Inverara* or
Argile, on the S. of *Lochabyr*, and W. of *Braid-*
albin & *Lenox*, it contains *Aping*, *Lorn*, *Cowel*,
Glasrie, *Knapdail*, and *Cantyr*, with several
small Glens & Straths, ch. T. *Inverara*, *Dun-*
staffage, *Campbel's town*, &c. 19. Shire of
Renfrew, commonly pronunc'd *Aranthrow*,
bounded on the N. by the R. *Clyde*, which se-
parats it from *Lenox*, ch. T. *Renfrew* & *Paisly*.
20. Shire of *Air*, on the South of *Renfrew*,
wash'd on the West by the Firth of *Clyde*, it
contains the Baylywicks of *Cunningham*, *Kyle*
and *Carriſt*, ch. T. *Irvine*, *Air*, and *Maybole*.
21. Shire of *Wigton*, on the South of *Car-*
riſt, it contains the Western parts of *Galloway*,
ch. *Wigton*, *Whithern*, *Stranraer*, and *Port-*
Patrick. 22. Stewartry of *Kirk Cudburgh*,
contains the Eastern parts of *Galloway*, ch. T.
Kirk-Cudburgh and *New Galloway*. 23. Shire
of *Dumfries*, on the East of *Galloway*, and
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S.E. of Kyle, it contains *Nithsdale* and *Anandale*, ch. T. *Dumfries*, *Sanquhar*, *Annan*, and *Lochmaban*; but *Anandale* is reckoned a distinct Stewartry of it self. 24. Shire of *Lanark*, on the North of *Dumfries* shire, and East of Kyle, *Cunningham* & *Renfrew*, it contains *Clydsdale*, divided into the *Upperward*, ch. T. *Lanark*, and *Dowglas*; and the *Netherward*, ch. T. *Rutherglen* or *Ruglen*, and *Glasgow*. On the East of *Nether-Clydsdale*, and South of the Firth of *Forth*, lyes the fertile and pleasant Country of *Lothian*, divided into three parts, viz. 25. West-*Lothian* or Shire of *Linlithquo*, ch. T. *Linlithquo* & *Queensferry*; 26. Mid-*Lothian* or Shire of *Edinburgh*, chief Towns, *Edinburgh*, *Leith*, *Dalkeith* and *Musselburgh*; 26. East *Lothian* or the Constabulary of *Haddingtoun*, ch. T. *Haddingtoun*, *Northberwick*, and *Dunbar*; 27. Shire of *Peeblis*, or *Tweeddale*, on the South of Mid-*Lothian*, and East of *Clydsdale*, ch. T. *Peeblis*; 28 Shire of *Selkirk*, or *Ettrick Forrest*, on the South of *Tweeddale*, ch. T. *Selkirk*; 29. Shire of *Roxburgh*, on the South of *Selkirk*, and East of *Dumfries*, it contains *Eskdale*, *Liddisdale*, *Teviotdale*, ch. T. *Fedburgh*, *Kelso*, *Hawick* and *Hermitage*, &c. 30. Shire of *Berwick*, on the South of East *Lothian*, and East of *Tweeddale*,

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dale, *Selkirk*, and *Teviotdale*, it contains
the Bailiery of *Lawderdale* and the *Mers*, ch.
T. Grinla, Lawder, Coldingham, Duns &c.
All these are contained within the Main-
land of *Scotland*; We shall next survey the
Isles thereunto belonging; the most North-
ern whereof are these of *Orkney*, & *Shetland*.
The Isles of *Shetland* or *Zetland* lye under
the same Latitude of *Bergen-hus* in *Norway*,
and *Fero* Islands, between which they are
plac'd; The Air is more warm, and the Soil
more fertil than cou'd be expected in any
place of so Northern a situation; they are
many in Number, but the chief among them
are, *Unst* the most N. W. *Yell*, on the W.
of *Unst*, and Mainland, more than 60 m. l.
ch. *T. Skalloway*. Southwards from *Zetland*,
are the Isles of *Orkney*, between the 13 and
14 Deg. of Lon. and between the 59 Deg
25 min: and the 60 Deg. 15 Min: They
are about 26 in number, the chief whereof
*Stronsa, Sanda, North-Ranaldsha, Eda, Pa-
pa, Westra, Pomona* or Mainland, *South-
Ranaldsha, Hoy &c.* the ch. T. is *Kirkwall*.
In these Isles they speak commonly the *Eng-
lish*, but some retain still the *Norn*,
which is a Dialect of the old *Gothick* Lan-
guage; that which was spoken by the
Picts, while they were a distinct People, under
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Kings of their own. When *K. Kennerbll.* subdu'd the *Picts*, he got a Title to these Islands, which his successors kept in possession, till *Donald Bane*, (upon the Death of *K. Malcolm*) assign'd them to the *K. of Norway*, as an hire for his assistance; under whom they continu'd till *K. Ja. 3's* Marriage with the Daughter of *Denmark*, when they were first impignorat for a great summ due by the contract, then; and thereafter, upon the Queens bringing forth a Son, King *James the IV.* the intire Right of them was given up to King *James the III.* and afterwards to King *James VI.* upon his marriage with Queen *Anne of Denmark*; So that I admire how *Wormodus Torfaus* cou'd have writ a late Folio, asserting his Master the King of *Denmark's* Title to these Isles: Or, how the Publishers of *Pir's* English Atlas have been so far mistaken as to describe *Shetland* among the *Danish* Dominions, and affirm that the Manners of the Inhabitants, Quality of the Air and Soil are the same as in *Isceland*; Tho' I think they may be pardoned for the Dissertation about it's being the *Thule*; since many learned men have been Shipwrack'd on that Rock, till the great Antiquary *Sir Robert Sibbald* had demonstrated that the North-Eastern parts of

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Scotland, was the place which the Antients called so. These Isles, besides many other advantageous Commodities they furnish, give great Opportunities for the fishing of Herring, and several other kinds of Fish: tho' our Nighbours have made more profit thereby, than we; for which they formerly engag'd to pay the King a considerable Sum; but our unhappy Wars brought them in disuetude: yet doth not give them any better Title, than what they formerly had.

The Isles on the West of Scotland are called *Hebrides*, *Æbuda*, or *Western Islands*. They are generally barren, not being carefully cultivated; for the Natives employ most of their time in Fishing. The largest, as well as remotest of them, is *Lewes*, thro' which, pass the 9th Degr. of Lon. and 59th of Lat. Southwards from it, is *Harreys*, commonly called an *Isle*, tho' really it be but a *Peninsula*, join'd to *Lewes* by a very small *Isthmus*. Eastwards from *Harreys*, is the Isle of *Sky*, more than 40 m. l. separated from *Ross* by a narrow Streight. On the North of *Sky*, lye *Rona* and *Scalpa*; and on the South of it, lye *Soq-vertil*, *Egg*, *Muick*, *Rum*, *Kannay*, &c. Westwards from *Kannay*, and Southwards from *Harreys*, lyes the long and narrow Isle of *Viist*. Southwards from

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from *Väist*, is *Barra*. Eastwards from *Barra*, lye *Col*, *Gunna* and *Tyree*. Eastwards from *Tyree*, and N. E. from *Lorn*, is the large Isle of *Mull*. On the S. W. of *Mull*, lyes the famous *Iona* or *I-Columb-Kil*, the Residence and Burying-place of the *Scottish* Kings for several Hundreds of Years; Its ch. T. was call'd *Sodor*, whence the Bishop of the Isles is styl'd *Sodorensis Episcopus*. On the East of *Mull*, in the mouth of *Loch-Tiol*, is *Lismore*, from which the Bp. of *Argile* is called *Episcopus Lismorensis*. On the South of *Mull*, all along the coast of *Lorn*, lye several small inconsiderable Isles. Further S. over against *Knapdail*, lyes the long, yet barren Isle of *Fura*. On the South of *Fura*, lyes *Ila*; Westwards from *Fura* and *Ila*, lye *Collonsa*, *Gruonsa*, and *Dow-Hyrtach*; And between *Ila* and *Cantyre*, is *Giga*. These are the chief of the Western Isles, Inhabited altogether by *Highlanders* of several Clans, as *M'donalds*, *M'cleods*, *M'kenzies*, *M'kinnons*, *M'neils*, *M'cleans*, *Campbels*, &c. Within the mouth of the *Firth* of *Clyd*, there are also several Isles; the chief of which is, *Arran*, a pretty large one, Situated between *Cunningham* and the Northern parts of *Cantyre*; It belong'd formerly to the *Boys*, but now to the D. of *Hamiltoun*; to whose eldest

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eldest Son it gives the Title of *Earl*. On the North of *Arran*, and South of *Cowal*, lyes the Isle of *Bute* or *Bute*; ch. T. *Rorhesay*, which gives the Title of *Duke* to the Prince of *Scotland*: Both these Isles are Erected into a Sheriffdom. On the Coast of *Cunningham*, lye *Kumbramoire* and *Kumbrabeg*.

These are the Isles on the West of *Scotland*; we shall next name them on the East thereof, which lye within the *Firth* of *Forth*; viz. *Bass*, an almost inaccessible Rock, with a Royal Fort, which was Demolish'd in 1702. *May*, another tho' larger and more fertile Rock, whereupon a Fire is kept burning every night, for a direction to Seamen: *Inchkeith*, an other Rock with an old Ruined Fortress thereon. *Inchcolm*, where there's an old Ruined Monastery, dedicated to St. *Columbus*. *Inchgarvy*, whereupon there was erected a Fort to secure the narrow Stright at the *Queens-ferry*, but it is now ruinous.

The next to be considered, are the Chief Towns; which are of three sorts: viz. *Burghs of Barony*, *Burghs of Regality*, and *Burghs Royal*. These of the two former sorts, are inferior to the third, in respect of Privilege and Dignity; as well as in Extent and Trade. The first Town in the Kingdom is

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Edinburgh, called by the *Highlanders*, *Dun-Edin*, (thought to be the Old *Castrum alatum*,) built upon a Hill, in *Mid-Lothian*, about a mile in Length, and three in Circumference. That which is properly called the *Town* is bounded on the North by a Lake, and on all other sides with a Roman kind of Wall, which divides the City from the Suburbs. It has two Principal Streets, lying East and West, into which run a great many lesser ones, called Wynds and Cloffes. It is beautified with many Publick as well as privat Edifices, for the Houses are generally well built, of Stone, six or seven Stories high; and some are ten, twelve, or fourteen; which is occasioned by want of convenient Ground to build upon: so that considering its bounds, it is the most Populous City in the World. It is the seat of the chief Courts of Judicature, not only for the City and Sherifdom, but also, for the whole Kdm. Here is the *Maiden Castle*, an almost Impregnable Fort, wherein the Regalia, Archives, and Magazin of the Kingdom are kept; and the Royal Palace of *Holy-Rood-House*: the former on the Western, and the other on the Eastern end of the Town. Here was erected a Colledge for *Theology*, *Philosophy*, *Mathematicks*, and *Languages*, in 1580, a new Bishop-

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Bishoprick in 1633, and a College for Physicians, in 1682. This City enjoys a very healthful Air, and the circumjacent Country being of a fertile Soil, affords Provisions at reasonable Rates. Its Situation is not very commodious for Trade, (being built at first for shelter under the Castle) Yet that defect is supply'd by the Nighbourhood of *Leith*, a much frequented Sea port, a mile Northwards from this City, to whom it belongs. Longitude 13 Deg. 35 Min: Latitude 56 Deg. 14 Min.

The second Town in the Kingdom, for Dignity is *Perth*, so named as being built out of the Ruins of the Antient City *Bertha*; It is also call'd *St. Johnstoun*, from its Church's being dedicated to *St. John* the Apostle and Evangelist: It is a pleasant neat little Town, on the South brink of *Tay*, 28 miles northward from *Edinburgh*.

The third Town is *Aberdeen*, commonly called *New-Aberdeen*, a large and Populous Town, of good Trade, at the mouth of the River *Dee* in *Mar*; almost 80 miles N. E. from *Edinburgh*. A mile Northwards from *New Aberdeen*, is *Aberdon* (because Situated at the mouth of the River *Don*) commonly called *Old Aberdeen*, where is a good Take for Salmon; It is the See of a
Bishop

Bishop, and has a celebrated College, which together with the Earl of *Marishal's* Colledge in *New-Aberdeen*, makes up an University.

Dundee is also a large Town, and of a considerable Trade, on the North side of the Firth of *Tay*.

St. Andrews is an Ancient and famous, tho' decaying City. It was made the Seat of the chief Bp. in *Scotland* by *K. Achaius*, because *St. Andrew* (whose Relicks were kept there,) appear'd to Him, promising him Victory over his Enemies. In it are to be seen the ruins of many stately Churches and other Edifices, which were thrown down at the Reformation. Here is a Famous University, consisting of three Colledges, *viz.* *Our Saviour's* and *St. Leonard's* for *Philosophy*, and *St. Mary's* for *Theology*.

Glasgow, the See of an Arch-Bishop, and University, is the second Town of *Scotland* for largeness and Trade, but not for Dignity: It is Seated on the River *Clyde*, 30 miles Westward from *Edinburgh*.

There are many other Towns of considerable Note: but to describe them all, would exceed the bounds of our propos'd Brevity.

ENGLAND:

ENGLAND is a Potent and Flourishing Kingdom on the South of Scotland, from which it is separated by the River *Tweed*, the *Cheviot-hills*, and *Solway-Firth*; Situated between the 10 Deg. 10 Min. and the 19 Deg. of Longitude, and between the 50 and 56 Degr. of Latitude. Its greatest Length is, from *Berwick* to *Portsmouth*, about 330 Miles, and its Breadth in the Southern parts, viz. from *Dover* to *Landsend* is about 300 Miles, but in the Northern parts, viz. from *Carlisle* to *Newcastle*, 'tis not above 60 Miles. It contains about three fifth parts of *Great Britain*; called, by the *French*, *Angleterre*; by the *Italians*, *Inghilterra*; by the *Spainards*, *Inglatterra*; and by the *Germans*, *Engellandt*.

It enjoys a temperat and mild Air, tho' sometimes it be gross and foggy, which renders the Weather very changeable. The Ground is generally flat and low; neither o'ergrown with Forrests, nor o'ertop'd with Mountains: which being naturally fertile, and extraordinarily well cultivated, gives almost as good a Product as any in *Europe*: so that here are many excellent Commodities;

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ties; as, Corn, Timber, Wool, Cloath, Stuffs, Cattle, Tallow, Butter, Cheese, Beer, all sorts of Manufactures, Tin, Peuter, Coper, Lead, Iron, &c.

The Antient Inhabitants of *England* are said to have been the *Britans*, who were divided into different Tribes, under Kings of their own. The whole Land was Conquer'd by the *Romans*, and made a member of that Empire; yet some of the old Petty Princes becoming Tributary, were suffer'd to continue for a while. When the *Goths* and other Barbarians Invaded *Italy*, the *Romans* Forces in *Britain* were call'd home to oppose them; so the *Britans* got a fair opportunity of recovering their Liberty; which they improv'd to so good Advantage, as to have Kings of their own: but the Northern Countries being harass'd with the frequent Inroads of the *Scots* and *Picts*; the *Saxons*, and some other Tribes of the Northern parts of *Germany*, who generally were incorporated with, and went under the name of *Saxons*, for a long time Pyrats alongst the Coasts of *France*, *Belgium*, and *England*, were called in to oppose them, (about the year 450) who for their good Service, were rewarded with the Isle of *Thanet*, and at last with the Coasts of *Kent*. Having thus got

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footing, they began a War with the *Bri-*
tains, whom they Defeated in many Battles;
and chas'd them, at last, into the Montanous
parts of *England*, called *Wales*, where their
Offspring remains to this day. As the *Sax-*
ons gradually conquer'd the Country, they
divided it into Kingdoms, which amounted
to seven in all, viz. (to begin with the
most Eastern, which was first Erected,) 1.
The Kdm. of *Kent*, contain'd the County
of *Kent*. 2. Kdm. of the South *Saxons*,
contain'd *Sussex* and *Surrey*, 3. Kdm. of
the West *Saxons* contain'd *Beiks*, *South imp-*
ton, part of *Wiltis*, *Somerset*, *Dorset*, *Devon* &
Cornwal. 4. Kdm. of the East *Saxons* con-
tain'd *Middlesex*, *Essex*, and part of *Hart-*
ford. 5. Kdm. of East *Angles*, contain'd
Cambridge, *Suffolk* and *Norfolk*. 6. Kdm.
of *Mercia*, contain'd almost all the inland
Countries viz. Part of *Hertsford*, *Bucking-*
ham, *Oxford*, part of *Wiltis*, *Glocester*,
Hereford, *Worcester*, *Warwick*, *Northamp-*
ton, *Bedford*, *Huntington*, *Rutland*, *Lincoln*,
Liceſter, *Nottingham*, *Darby*, *Stafford*, *Shrop*,
and *Cheſter*. 7. Kdm. of *Northumberland*,
contain'd, *Lancaſter*, *York*, *Durham*, *West-*
morland, *Cumberland*, *Northumberland*, and
(as is commonly reported) the Southern
parts of *Scotland*. These seven Kingdoms,
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called the *Saxon Heptarchy*, were govern'd by their own Kings for several ages: but the Kings of the *West Saxons* being very very Valiant and Powerful, sorely shatter'd most of the other Kingdoms; so that about the year 820. *Egbert* King of the *West Saxons* subdu'd them, and thereby becoming Monarch of this Country, was Crown'd by the Title of *King of Engel-land*.

Of this Race were 15 Kings, which continued till 1016: when the *Danes* (who for many years had infested the *English Saxons* by pyrating on their Seas, and at last) made a powerful Inroad upon the Land, under *Canute*, wherein he was so Successful as to Conquer the Kingdom; and that he might have the surer, and more peaceable Possession, he Marry'd *Emma* Widdow of the late King *Ethelred*, and divided the Kingdom between him and *Edmund Ironside* the true Heir: But no sooner had he secur'd himself, than he turn'd off *Ironside*, who was Treacherously Murder'd not long thereafter. The *Danes* being thus possess'd of their late Conquest, carry'd most Cruelly and insultingly all the time of their Tyrannical Usurpation; which lasting but 24 years, under the Reigns of *Canute*, *Harold*, and *Hardy Canute*, they were driven

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out of *England*, and never return'd: Where-
upon *Edward*, Surnamed the *Confessor*,
Half brother to *Edmond Ironside*, mounted
the Throne; and was succeeded by one *Har-
old*: but *William* Duke of *Normandy* laying
Claim to the Crown, both by the Donati-
on of King *Edward*, and *Harold's* own pro-
mise, invaded the Kingdom, and made him-
self King, Anno 1066. His Race continu'd
till the year 1154, when the *Norman* & *Sax-
on* Blood was United, in the Person of K.
Henry II. But the Direct Line failing in
Richard II. The Houses of *York* and *Lan-
caster*, (both descended from K. *Edward*
III.) Claim'd the Crown, whereupon
ensued many Bloody Battels. The House
of *Lancaster* prevailed at first, and posselt
the Crown for 60 years, under the Reigns
of *Henries IV. V. VI.* Yet the house of
York (who was thought to have the best
Right) turn'd out the House of *Lancaster*;
but was forc'd to maintain possession with
the Sword; During the space of 25
years, under the Reign of *Edwards IV. and*
V. and Richard III. but this *Richard III.*
(reck'ned an Usurper) was killed at the
Battle of *Bosworth* by *Henry* Earl of *Rich-
mond*, Heir of the House of *Lancaster*, his
Competitor, who immediatly thereafter af-
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sum'd the Regal Power; and to make his Title unquestionable, he Marry'd the eldest Daughter of K. *Edward IV.* whereby there was a period put to these Bloody Wars, which had wasted the Land so many years. The Son of this Marriage was *Henry VIII.* Father of his three next Successors, viz. K. *Edward VI.* Q. *Mary*, and Q. *Elizabeth*; none of which having Issue, the Crown devolv'd upon K. *James VI.* of *Scotland*, whose great Grand-mother was Daughter of King *Henry VII.* of *England*; since which time, *Britain* has been united under one Sovereign Head, who is one of the most puissant Princes in *Europe*.

The King of *England* is supream over all persons in all causes: He has the sole power of making Treaties and Leagues, Peace and War with Foreign States, sending and Receiving of Ambassadors, Levying of men, raising the Militia, Direction and Command of the Forces, both by Sea and Land, Nomination of Officers of State, Judges, and Bishops; to call, Adjourn, Prorogue and Dissolve Parliaments, and Convocations, &c. with many other great Prerogatives, and marks of Royalty. The People also have many singular Privileges, and Liberties; among which this is one of the greatest, that
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the King cannot legally raise Money from the Subjects, without a Parliament, which is the Supream Judicature in the Nation: It is made up of two Houses, viz. the *Upper*, and the *Lower*. The Upper house consists of *Peers*, as Arch-Bishops, Bishops, Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts and Lords; The Lower house consists of *Commons*; viz. Knights, Esquires, Citizens and Burgesses, as Representatives of Shires, Cities and Burrows. The other Judicatures are, the Privy Council, Exchequer, Treasury, Chancery, King's-Bench, Common Pleas, Courts of Sheriffs, Mayors and Aldermen, Justices of Peace, Constables, &c.

The *English* have generally large and plump Bodys, active and ingenious Spirits: they understand Husbandry, Manufacturies, Merchandise and the Art of War, as well as any Nation in *Europe*, and are great Encouragers of Learning and Learned men.

Christianity was planted in *England* very early, but it was miserably defac'd, nay almost quite eraz'd by the Pagan *Saxons*, when they settled themselves there; Yet by the Preaching of *Austin* the Monk, *Ethelbert* King of *Kent* with a great number of his Subjects were converted; and not long thereafter, the rest of the *Saxon* Kings em-

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embrac'd the Faith also. King *Henry VIII.*
rejected the Pope's Supremacy, and began
the Reformation, which was further com-
pleated under the Reign of King *Edward*
VI. Queen *Mary* re-introduced Popery, but
Queen *Elizabeth* turn'd it out, and re-esta-
blish'd Protestantism, which has continu'd ever
Since. But besides such as profess the Reli-
gion by Law establish'd, there are several
Dissenters: as Presbyterians, Independents,
Anabaptists, Millenaries, Quakers, &c.
and of late, *French* Protestants, and *Jews* &c.

England was Divided by the *Romans* into
Britannia prima, (because first Conquer'd)
containing the Southern parts; *Britannia se-*
cunda, containing the Western parts, now
called *Wales*; and *Maxima Caesariensis*,
containing the Northern parts. It was In-
habited by different Tribes: wherefore the
particular divisions were not of the Coun-
try it self, but of the People; viz. 1. The
Ottadeni inhabited *Northumberland*; The
Brigantes inhabited *Cumberland*, *Westmor-*
land, *Durham*, *York*, and *Lancashire*; The
Coritani Inhabited *Lincoln*, *Nottingham*,
Darby, *Liecester*, *Rutland* and *Northamp-*
ton; The *Cornvii* Inhabited *Cheshire*, *Staf-*
ford, *Shropshire*, *Worcester*, and *Warwick-*
shire; The *Iceni* Inhabited *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*,
Hunt.

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Huntington and Cambridge; The Catieuchlani
 Inhabited *Bedford, Buckingham and Hart-*
ford; The Trinohantes Inhabited *Essex and*
Middlesex; The Cantiani Inhabited *Kent;*
 The *Regni* Inhabited *Sussex and Surrey; The*
Atrebatii Inhabited *Barkshire; The Duboni*
 Inhabited *Oxford and Gloucestershire; The*
Belgae Inhabited *Wilts, Hampshire, and Som-*
erset; The Durotriges Inhabited *Dorset-*
shire; And the Damnonii Devon and Corn-
wal: As for Wales, it was Inhabited by the
Britans.

The modern Division is into 40 Counties
 or Shires, 38 whereof are compriz'd within
 Six Circuits; unto each whereof, two Jud-
 ges are sent twice a year; one of them
 Judgeth in Civil, and the other in Crimi-
 nal matters. The Circuits are,

1. The *Northern Circuit*, 150 m. l. & 110 br.
 it contains 6 Shires, viz. 1. *Northumberland*, on
 the South of the Shires of *Berwick & Rox-*
burgh in *Scotland*, divided into 6 Wards, ch.
 T. *Newcastle and Berwick; 2. Cumberland,*
 on the W. of *Northumberland*, divided
 into 5 Wards, ch. T. *Carlisle, Penrith,*
Cockermouth and Whitehaven; 3. Westmor-
land, on the S. of *Cumberland*, divided in-
 to 4 Wards, ch. T. *Appleby and Kendal:*
 These three Counties antiently belong'd to
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the Kings of Scotland, for which only they were Tributaries to the Crown of England.

4. Bpk of Durham, on the S. of Northumberland divided into 4. Wakes, ch. T. Durham; 5. Yorkshire, the largest Shire in England, on the South of Durham and Westmorland, divided into 3 Ridings, viz. North-Riding, (in which is Richmondshire) East and West Riding, ch. T. York, Leeds, Hull, Hallifax and Doncaster, &c. 6. Lancashire, on the W. of Yorkshire, divided into 6. Hundreds, ch. T. Lancaster, Preston, Leverpole and Manchester.

2. The Midland Circuit, on the S. E. of the Northern Circuit, 116 m. l. and 80 br. containing 7 Counties, viz. 1. Lincoln Shire, on the S. E. of Yorkshire, divided into 3 parts, viz. Lindsey, Kesteven, and Holland, and these into 30 Hundreds, ch. T. Lincoln, Stanford, Boston and Grantham; 2. Nottingham Shire, on the W. of Lincoln, divided into 8 Hundreds ch. T. Nottingham and Newark; 3. Darbyshire (in the very Center of England) on the W. of Nottingham, div. into 6 Hundreds ch. T. Darby and Chesterfield; 4. Rutland, (the least Shire in England) on the S. W. of Lincoln, div. into 5 Hundreds, ch. T. Okeham and Uppingham; 5. Liecestershire, on the

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W. of Rutland, S. W. of Lincoln, South of Nottingham, and South East of Derby, div. into 6 Hundreds, ch. T. Liecester; 6. Northampton, on the South of Lincoln, Rutland, and Liecester, div. into 30 Hundreds, ch. T. Northampton, Peterburgh and Daventry; 7. Warwickshire, on the S. of Darby and Stafford, and W. of Liecester and Northampton, div. into 5 Hundreds, ch. T. Coventry, and Warwick.

3. Oxford Circuit, on the S. W. of Midland Circuit, 120 m. l. and 70 br. containing 8 Counties, viz. 1. Stafford, the most Northern, on the S. W. of Darby, div. into 5 Hundreds, ch. T. Litchfield, Stafford, and Wolverhampton; 2. Shropshire or Salop, on the W. of Staffordshire, div. into 15 Hundreds, ch. T. Shrewsbury, Bishopscastle and Ludlow; 3. Worcestershire on the S. E. of Shropshire, and W. of Warwickshire div. into 7 Hundreds, ch. T. Worcester, Shipton and Evesham; 4. Herefordshire, on the W. of Worcester and S. of Shropshires, div. into 11 Hundreds, ch. T. Hereford and Lidbury; 5. Monmouthshire, (formerly a part of Wales) on the S. of Hereford, div. into 6 Hundreds, ch. T. Monmouth, Carleon, & Chepstow; 6 Gloucestershire, on the E. of Monmouth, S. E. of

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of Hereford, S. of Worcester, and S. W.
of Warwickshire, div. into 30 Hundreds,
ch. T. Gloucester, Cirencester, Wotton-under-
edge and Barkeley; 7. Oxfordshire, on the
E. of Gloucester, and S. E. of Northampton
shires, div. into 14 Hundreds, ch. T. Ox-
ford, Woodstock and Banbury; 8. Berkshire,
on the S. of Oxford, div. into 20 Hund-
reds, ch. T. Reading, Windsor, Newber-
ry and Abington.

3. Norfolk Circuit, on the S. E. of Mid-
land Circuit, and E. of Oxford Circuit, 114
m. l. and 60 br. containing 6 Counties,
viz. 1. Northfolk, or Norfolkshire, bound-
ed on the N. W. with part of Lincolnshire,
div. into 35 Hundreds, ch. T. Norwich,
Yarmouth, Lynn, Attlebury, Downham and
Thetford; 2. Suffolk, on the South of Nor-
folk, div. into 22 Hundreds, ch. T. Ipswich,
Dunwich, Burry, Woodbridge, Needham,
and Lavenham; 3. Cambridgeshire, on the
E. of Suffolk and Norfolk, and S. of Lincoln,
div. into 17 Hundreds; in it is the Isle of
Ely, made by the divided Streams of the
Rivers Ner and Ouse, it is of a very fenny
ground, which makes the Air unwholsome,
ch. T. Cambridge, Ely, Linton, Royston,
Wisbich, and New-market one half whereof
is built in Suffolk, and the other half in

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Cambridgeshires; 4. *Huntingdonshire*, hath
Cambridgeshire on the East, and *Northamp-*
tonshire on the West, div. into 4 Hundreds,
 ch. T. *Huntington*, *Ramsey* and *Faxly*; 5.
Bedfordshire hath *Northampton* on the N.
 and *Huntington* & *Cambridge* on the East, div.
 into 9 Hundreds, ch. T. *Bedford*, *Dunstable*,
Leighton, and *Amphib*; 6 *Buckinghamshire*,
 hath *Northampton* on the North, *Bedford*
 on the East, and *Oxford* on the West, div.
 into 8 Hundreds, ch. T. *Buckingham*, *Ai-*
lisbury, *Stratford*, *Wickham* and *Chesham*.

5. *Home Circuit*, on the South of *Nor-*
folk Circuit, 112 m. l. and 85 br. con-
 taining 4 Counties, viz. 1. *Hartfordshire*
 hath *Buckingham* on the W. and *Cambridge*
 and *Bedford* on the North, div. into 8
 Hundreds, ch. T. *Hartford*, *Hatfield*, *Bar-*
net, and *St. Albans*; 2. *Essex*, on the S. of
Suffolk, S. E. of *Cambridge*, and E. of
Hartford; div. into 20 Hundreds, ch. T.
Colchester, *Chelmsford*, *Harwich*, *Waltham-*
abby and *Maldon*; 3. *Kent* one of the largest
 and best Counties in *England*, bounded on
 the North by the River *Thames*, which se-
 parats it from *Essex*, div. into 5 Laths, and
 and those into 67 Hundreds, ch. T. *Canter-*
bury, *Rochester*, *Dover*, *Gravesend*, *Maid-*
stone, *Sandwich*, *Rumney*, *Tunbridge* and
 Fe-

Reverham; 4. *Sussex*, on the W. of *Kent*,
div. into 6 Rapes, and subdiv. into 65
Hundreds, ch. T. *Chichester*, *Arundel*,
Hastings, *Horeham*, *Winchelsey* and *Rye*; 5.
Surry, on the North of *Sussex*, and S.E. of
Berks, div. into 14 Hundreds, ch. T. *South-*
wark, *Guildford*, *Kingston*, *Croydon* and
Richmond.

6. The *Western Circuit*, on the W. of
Homa, and S. and S. W. of *Oxford Circuit*,
216 m. l. and 65 br. containing 6 Coun-
ties, viz. 1. *Hants*hire, *Hampshire*, or *South-*
hamptonshire, on the S. of *Barkshire*, and
W. of *Surry* and *Sussex*, div. into 39
Hundreds, ch. T. *Winchester*, *Southamp-*
ton and *Portsmouth*; 2. *Dorsetshire*, on
the W. of *Hampshire*, div. into 5 Wards,
subdiv. into 29 Hundreds, ch. T. *Dor-*
chester, *Weymouth*, *Sherborn*, and *Shafts-*
bury; 3. *Wiltshire*, on the N. of *Dorset*
S. W. of *Berks* and S. of *Gloucester-*
shires, div. into North, Middle, and South
Wilts, and subdiv. into 29 Hundreds, ch.
T. *Sarisbury* or *Sarum*, *Devizes*, *Malms-*
bury and *Marleborough*; 4. *Somersetshire*,
on the W. of *Wilts*, and N. W. of *Dorset*,
div. into 42 Hundreds, ch. T. *Bath*, *Wells*,
Tanton, *Bridgewater*, *Dunster*, & *Glaston-*
bury; 5. *Devonshire*, on the W. of *Dorset*
and

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and Somerset, div. into 23 Hundreds, ch.
T. Exeter, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Tav-
stock, Torington, and Totness; 6. Cornwall,
the most S. W. Shire in England, on the W.
of Devon, div. into 9 Hundreds, ch. T.
Lunston, Truro, Falmouth Tregony and
Landsend.

Besides these 38 Shires, comprehended
within these Six Circuits, there are other
two, viz. *Cheshire*, as being a County Pala-
tine; and *Middlesex*, because of its vicini-
ty to London. *Cheshire*, is bounded on the
N. by *Lancashire*, on the N. E. by *Tork-*
shire, on the E. by *Darhysire*, on the S. E.
by *Staffordshire*, on the S. by *Shropshire*,
and on the W. by *Flintshire* and the See;
div. into 7 Hundreds, ch. T. *Chester*,
(called also *Westchester*) *Congleton*, and
Maxfield.

Middlesex lyes on the S. E. of *Bucking-*
ham, S. of *Hartford*, W. of *Essex* and N.
of *Surry*; It is a small, but exceeding Popu-
lous County, div. into 6 Hundreds ch. T.
London, *Westminster*, *Bradford*, *Edgeware*
and *Uxbrige*.

There are also several Cities and Towns,
which are Counties within themselves, as,
London, the Metropolis of *England*, and
one of the largest and Richest Cities in the
World;

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World; It is situated on both sides of the Navigable River *Thames*, over which there is a stately Bridge; it is adorned with many publick and privat Buildings, which are very magnificent, and is divided into 26 Wards, govern'd by a Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, &c. Adjacent to it, is *Westminster*, sometimes reckoned a part of *London*, grac'd with the Residence of the King, Queen, and many of the Nobility and Gentry; and with the cheif Courts for the Kingdom; Lon: 17. Deg. Lat: 51. Deg. 35 Min.

Bristol, the third City in *England* for Extent and Trade, is also a County by it self, lying half in *Glocester*, and half in *Somersetshires*.

THE second part of *England* is *WALES*, bounded on the East by *Oxford Circuit*, and on all other sides with the Sea: in length, from N. to S. about 124 m. and in breadth from E. to W. about 100. tho' in some places it be not above 60. Called formerly *Britannia secunda*, *Cambria Zambre*, or *Evalick*. It is of a more hilly ground than any other part of *England*, which made most of the Antient *Britains* flee thither from the fury of the
Sax.

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Saxon Conquest; and was then of much larger extent, than it is at present: for now Shropshire, Hereford, and Monmouth are altogether dismembred from it. The Britons in Wales had Princes of their own, some whereof had the Title of Kings; but about the year 877. K. Roderick II. divided his Kdm. among his Sons; giving Guinedh or Northwales which contain'd Anglesey, Carnarvan, Merioneth, with part of Denbigh and Flint; to his eldest Son: Powisland, which contain'd the rest of Denbigh, and Flint, the greatest part of Shropshire, with all Montgomery and Randor Shires to his youngest Son; and South-Wales or Debeubarth, which contain'd Cardigan, Brecknock, Monmouth, Glamorgan, Carmarthen and Pembrok, to his second Son; But the Kings of England having always an Eye upon them, kept them almost ever at War; and at last, what by flight and might together, got them subjected to the Crown of England, about the year 1282. since which time, it has given the Title of Prince to the King of England's eldest Son. When the People fled from the Saxons Fury, and seated themselves here, they still retain'd their Religion: so that Austin the Monk, who converted the English Saxons, and was then

Ar-Bp.

Ar. Bp. of *Canterbury*, wonder'd to see Christianity profess'd by a people, whose Manners, as well as their Country, were commonly reckoned Barbarous: especially when he saw them have a Church, so regularly constituted by Bishops under a Metropolitan, and who refus'd any Subjection to him, as sent from the See of *Rome*, tho' their Successors were forc'd at last to Submit; but they were liberated from that Yoak, when K. *Henry* repell'd the Pope's supremacy: since which time they've profes'd Protestantcy, as the rest of *England* has done.

Wales is div. into two parts, viz. North and South; *North-Wales* is about 74 m. l. and 60 br. The first Circuit in it contains, viz. 1. *Anglesey*, (thought to be the antient *Mona*) a fruitful Isle on the Northern Coast, div. into 6 Hundreds, ch T. *Beumarish* and *Newburgh*; 2. *Carnarvon*, the most N. W. County in all *Wales*, div. into 9 Hundreds, ch. T. *Carnarvon*, *Bangor* and *Aberconway*. 3. *Merioneth*, on the S. of *Carnarvon*, div. into 6 Hundreds, ch T. *Harlech* and *Bala*; The second Circuit contains other 3 Counties viz. 1. *Denbigh*, on the E. of *Carnarvon*, div. into 12 Hundreds, ch. T. *Denbigh*, *Ruthin* and *Llanvost*; 2. *Flintshire*, bounded on the W. and S. with

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Denbigh, div. into 5. Hundreds, ch. T.
St. Asaph, and Flint. 3. *Montgomery*, on
the S. of Denbigh, and W. of Shropshire,
div. into 7 Hundreds, ch. T. *Welshpool*,
Montgomery and *Llanvilling*.

South-Wales is about 98 m. l. and 65 br.
It has two Circuits; the first whereof con-
tains 3 Counties, viz. 1. *Cardigan*, on the
S. of *Merioneth*, and S. W. of *Montgomery*,
div. into 5 Hundreds, ch. T. *Cardigan* and
Aberystwith; 2. *Carmarthen*, on the S.
of *Cardigan*, div. into 6 Hundreds, ch. T.
Carmarthen and *Llanelli*; 3. *Pembroke*,
on the E. of *Carmarthen*, div. into 7 Hund-
reds, ch. T. *Pembroke*, *St. David's*, and
Haverford. The other Circuit contains, 1.
Radnorshire, on the E. of *Cardigan*, S. of
Montgomery and W. of *Herefordshire*, div.
into 6 Hundreds, ch. T. *New-Radnor*,
Prestain and *Knighton* 2. *Brecknockshire*,
on the S. of *Radnor*, and E. of *Carmarthen*,
ch. T. *Brecknock*, *Bealib* and *Crickhowel*;
3. *Glamorgan*, on the S. E. of *Carmarthen*,
S. of *Brecknock*, and W. of *Monmouthshire*,
div. into 10 Hundreds, ch. T. *Llandiff*,
Cardiff and *Swansey*. The two chief Towns
in *Wales* are *Pembroke* and *Welshpool*.

There are some Islands lying along the
Coasts of *England*; but they're of very small
note. Not

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Not far from *Berwick* is *Holy-Island*, antiently called *Lindisfarn*: Not far from it lye *Farne Islands*; and a little further South, is *Cocket*; all these are so near the Shore of *Northumberland*, that at low Water, they seem to be no Islands at all; On the Coast of *Durham*, is *Sunderland*, formerly a part of the Mainland, but worn off by the Sea. Within the mouth of the *Thames* is the Isle of *Shepy*, where there is a Royal Fort. On the Eastern Coast of *Kent* lyes *Thanet*, washed on the one side with the Sea, and environ'd on the other with a fresh-water River. On the Coast of *Hampshire* lyes the Isle of *Wight*, ch. T. *Newport* and *Brading*. Over against the outmost point of *Cornwal*, called *Lands-end*, there is a cluster of several small Isles, called *Scilly Islands*. On the N. W. Coast of *Wales*, is *Anglesey*, and on the W. Coast of *Anglesey*, is a small Isle called *Holyhead*.

There are in *England*, and *Wales*, 2 Arch-Bishopricks, 24 Bishopricks, and 2 Eminent Universities.

'Tis to be noted, that the parts into which a Shire is divided, are called *Hundreds*; because an Hundred contain'd ten Tythings, and each Tything consisted of ten Households.

The Isle of *MAN*.

Westward from *Cumberland*, and Southward from the Shire of *Wigton*, is the Isle of *MAN*; commonly reported to be seated at an equal distance from all the three Kingdoms of *Britain*; tho' really it lyes nearest *Scotland*, from which 'tis separated by twenty Miles of Sea. It was antiently called *Monæda*, or the further *Mona*; *Monavia*; and *Eubonia*: called at present, by the *Welch*, *Menaw*; and by the Inhabitants *Maning*. It is about 28 or 30 miles long, and 8 or 10 broad; of a pretty sharp Air, and an indifferently fertile Soil. It is so Mountanous, all along the Coast, that it has but a very few Havens, which contributes not a little to the strength of the Isle. It has abundance of Corn, Hemp, Flax, Cattle, and Powltry; and the circumjacent Sea yields plenty of Fish. The Inhabitants are an honest and kind sort of People, who live very peaceably, so that they've no use for Lawyers; for all Litigious Debates are banish'd from among them, and Justice administered upon the first complaint, The Language they naturally speak is a Mixture of the Old *Irish*, *British* and *Norwegian* Tongues,

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Tongues, but the better sort understand *English*. They were reform'd in Queen *Elizabeth's* time, so that they term themselves Queen *Elizabeth's* Protestants. The whole Isle contains 17 Parishes, and in them only three Market Towns, and two Forts viz. *Ramsay*; *Douglashaven* and *Laxi*; *Rushin-Castle* and *Peel Castle*. As for their Church Government, this Isle was formerly a part of the Bishoprick of *Sodor* or the *Isles*; But when it became intirely subject to the *English*, it got a Bishop of its own, whose Successors Usurp'd the Title of *Episcopi Sodorenses*, as well as *Mannenses*, as if they were Bishops of the Isles also, when as the Title of the first Bp. of MAN was *Episcopus Soterensis*, from their chief Church which was dedicated τῷ Σωτήρι. His Lands are not erected into Baronies, neither does he hold them of an independent Sovereign; which is the reason that he neither sits in Parliament, nor is Honour'd with the Title of Lord, tho' he be a Consecrated Bishop, as really as any in Christendom.

This Isle is said to have belong'd to the Antient *Britains*, but it was taken from them by the *Scots*, who kept it a long time; till *Edwin* King of *Northumberland* took it from

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from them ; Then it was taken by the *Norvegians*, who had Usurped most of the *Æbuda* and a part of *Ulster*, as well as this Isle, which they made a Kdm. It was gain'd from them by K. *Alexander III.* of *Scotland*, who pretending both a Right and a Purchase, made himself master thereof with his Sword. Afterwards it was sometimes *Scotish*, and sometimes *English* ; till about the year 1340. when *William Montacute* Earle of *Sarisbury*, descended from the *Norwegian* Kings of *MAN*, won it from the *Scots*, and Sold it to the Lord *Scrope*, who being condemn'd for Treason, K. *Henry IV* of *England* gave it to *Henry Piercy* Earl of *Northumberland* ; but he proving Traiterous also, it was bestow'd upon *William* Lord *Stanley*, whose Successor is Earl of *Darby*, and hath the possession hereof at this day.

On the South of this Isle, there is an other small one, called the *Calf of Man*, wherein the Earl of *Darby* keeps all confiscated Goods, and Prisoners.

I R E L A N D.

IRELAND lyes on the S. W. of *Scotland* and W. of *England*, between the
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7th. and 12th. Degr. of Longitude, and between the 51 Degr. and 55 Degr. 30 Min. of Latitudes; its greatest Length is, from the N. parts of *Antrim*, to *Cape Clare* in the S. parts of *Cork-County*, about 280 miles; and in Breadth, from the E. parts of *Down*, to the W. parts of *Mayo*, about 160 miles: called formerly *Hibernia*, *O-vernia*, *Bernia*, or *Vernia*, *Scotia minor*, and sometimes *Scotia major*, and according to some *Ierne* and *Juverna*, tho' very erroneously. The Natives call it *Eryu*; the *Welsb*, *Iwerdon*; the *Germans*, *Irlandt*; the *Italians*, *Irlanda*; and the *French*, *Pireland*.

It enjoys a very Temperate and sweet Air, almost of the same nature with the Air of *England*; but in many places there being a great number of Bogs and Marrishes, it is there gross and foggy, yet tolerably healthful.

The Soil is extraordinarily fertile, but is naturally more fit for Pasturage than Tillage; so that tho' it can only serve its Inhabitants with Grain, yet it can send abroad a vast number of Cattle, and great Quantities of Butter and Cheese, with many other excellent Commodities; as, Honey, Wax, Hemp, Linen-cloth, Wool, Freezes, Stuffs, Serges, Timber, Hides and Tallow. The

The antient History of this Country is very uncertain: for the writers thereof have stuff'd it with incredible Fables. They tell us that *Casarea*, Noah's Niece, inhabited here before the Flood; and that 300 years thereafter, it was possess'd by *Bartholanus* a *Scythian*. Whereas, it is more probable that its first Inhabitants were the *Scots*, who, about the time of *Alexander* the Great, having grown very numerous, sent Colonies over into the Isles, and Northern parts of *Albion*, under the Command of *Fergus* the Son of *Ferquhard*; but for a long time thereafter, the *Irish* History is very lame and obscure. When the *Romans* o'erran *Britain*, the *Irish* sent Ambassadors, and submitted to *Maximus* the *Roman* General; and this their Submission, together with the remoteness of their Country, seem'd to be the reason why the *Romans* never sent any Forces thither; so that the Country had Peace, and was free from any Forreign Enemy for a long time, till some of the *English Saxon* Kings got footing therein, yet were immediarly driven out, but some *Danish* and *Norwegian* Pirats soon thereafter infested them, so as to chase the Natives from the Coasts, which the Conquerors for a while possess, but were at last forc'd

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forc'd to retire. All this time the People had Kings or petty Princes of their own, who were very numerous; the most considerable among them were five, viz. the Kings of *Ulster, Meath, Leinster, Connaught, & Mounster*; But the K. of *Leinster* having forc'd the Queen of *Meath*, and o'erun most of that Kingdom, her Husband address'd K. *Henry II. of England* for relief; who, about the year 1172. sent an Army under the Command of *Richard de Clare* Earl of *Pembrok*, which subdued the petty Kings of the Island; and made them swear Fealty, and become Homagers to the King of *England*: since which time, *Ireland* has been accounted a Conquer'd Kingdom, subject to the *English* Laws, and govern'd by the King of *England's* Deputy.

The *Irish* are a bold, strong, and nimble People; patient of Hunger and Cold, yet very haughty Spirited; Valorous enough in War, when absent from their own Country; careless of Life; greedy of Glory; implacable in Hatred; and constant in Love. They are generally lazy; but since the *English* have got the upper hand amongst them, many have learn'd the Arts of Merchandise and Manufactures.

The *Irish* have been always reck'ned very Superstitious, and are said to have been converted to the Christian Faith by St. Patrick, commonly called the Apostle and Protector of the Nation, about the year 435. They were Reform'd according to the Religion of the Church of *England*, in the days of Queen *Elizabeth*, which has been legally established, and publickly profess'd to this time; yet a great many of the Antient Natives adhere either to the Pope, or are led away with their own superstitious or fanatick fancies.

The antient Language of this Country was the *Irish*, which is still spoken in many places, but the *English* prevails most, ever since the Kingdom was conquer'd, and *English* Colonies sent thither.

How it was formerly divided, as it is not well known, so it is scarce worth the knowing. At present it contains 32 Counties, all contain'd within 4 Provinces, viz. 1. *Ulster*, called by the Natives, *Cui-Guilly*; it takes up all the Northern parts of the Kdm. wash'd on three sides with the Sea, and is 116 m. l. and 100 br. It is full of Bogs and Woods, whereby it affords abundance of Cattle, Butter, Cheese and Timber; but, of late, many Woods are cut down
and

and Marishes drain'd, so that now it yields plenty of grain. It formerly had a Lord of its own, to whom it gave Title of King; but now it gives only the Title of Earl, to the King of Britain's eldest Son. It contains 9 Counties, viz. 1. *Antrim*, the most N. E. in all the Kdm. div. into 9 Baronies, ch. T. *Craig-fergus*, *Antrim*, *Belfast*, *Conor*, & *Lisburn*; 2. *London-Derry*, or *Colrain*, on the W. of *Antrim*, div. into 6 Baronies, ch. T. *London-Derry* & *Colrain*; 3. *Dunnagal*, or *Tyrconnel*, on the W. of *London-Derry*, div. into 5 Baronies, ch. T. *Dunnagal*, *Balishannon*, & *Raphoe*; 4. *Down*, on the S. of *Antrim*, div. into 8 Baronies, ch. T. *Down*, *Newton*, *Strangford*, and *Newry*; 5. *Armagh*, on the W. of *Down*, div. into 5 Baronies, ch. T. *Charlemont*, & *Armagh* the seat of the Primat of all Ireland; 6. *Tyrone*, or *Tyr-Oen*, called by the Irish *Fli-eroghain*, on the N. W. of *Armagh*, S. of *London-Derry*, & E. of *Dunnagal*, it is sometimes divided into the *Upper*, (Westward) and *Lower Tyrone* (Eastward) but more ordinarily into 4 Baronies, ch. T. *Strabane*, *Donaghadee*, *Dunagannon* and *Clogher*; 7. *Fermanagh*, on the S. of *Dunnagal*, and S. W. of *Tyrone*, div. into 8 Baronies, ch. T. *Eniskilling*; 8. *Monaghan*, on the E. of *Fermanagh*, W. of *Armagh*, and S. of *Tyrone*, div. into 5

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Baronies, ch. T. *Monaghan*; 9. *Cavan*, on the S. of *Monaghan* and S. E. of *Fermanagh*, div. into 7. Baronies, ch. T. *Kilmore* and *Cavan*. The Metropolis of all *Ulster* is *Derry*, to which, in the year 1612, a Colony was sent over, at the Charge of some London Merchants; wherefore it has ever since been called *London-Derry*. It is a strong little Town, and Bp's seat, situated near *Loch Foyle*, in the County of *Colrain*.

2. *Leinster*, in Latin *Lagenia*, from its old name *Lagen*: The *Irish* call it *Cuge-Leighn*; and the *Welsh*, *Lein*. It is about 120 m. l. and 70 br. bounded on the N. by *Ulster*, and is wash'd on the E. by the *Irish Sea*, which separats it from *Wales*. This is accounted the best Province in all the *Kdm.* because it has been longest in the Possession of the *English*, who have cultivated and manur'd the ground, so that it is become very fruitful, and well inhabited. It contains 12 Counties, viz. 1. *Louth* (sometimes reckoned a part of *Ulster*) on the S. of *Down*, and S. E. of *Armagh* and *Monaghan*, div. into 4 Baronies, ch. T. *Carlinsford*, *Dundalk*, *Louth*, and *Drogheda*; 2. *East-Meath*, on the S. of *Louth*, and S. E. of *Cavan*, div. into 11 Baronies, ch. T. *Trim* and *Navan*; 3. *West-Meath*, on the W. of *East*

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East-Meath, and S. of *Cavan*, div. into 11 Baronies, ch. T. *Malingar*; 4. *Longford*, bounded on the N. by *Cavan*, and on the E. and S. by *West-Meath*, div. into 6 Baronies, ch. T. *Longford*; These three last describ'd Counties made up the Kdm. of *Meath*; and were reputed but as one County, till the time of K. *Henry VIII.* in whose Reign it was divided. 5. *Dublin*, on the S. E. of *East-Meath*, div. into 6 Baronies, ch. T. *Dublin*, called by the *Irish*, *Balacleigh*, a large, Populous, and rich City, Metropolis of the whole Island, commodiously situated at the mouth of the River *Liffe*, the ordinary residence of the Lord Deputy, the seat of the chief Courts of Justice, an Arch-Bishop's See, and an University; Lat. 53 Deg: 25: Min: 6. *Kildare*, on the W. of *Dublin*, ch. T. *Kildare* a Bp's seat; 7 *Ophalie*, commonly called *King's County*, (from *Philip II.* of *Spain*, who marry'd Q: *Mary* of *England*;) on the S. of *West-Meath*, & bounded on the East, in part, by *Kildare*, div. into 11 Baronies, ch. T. *Philips-town*; 8. *Lease* or *Queen's County*, bounded on the W. N. & E. by *Kings County* and *Kildare*, div. into 7 Baronies, ch. T. *Maryburrow*, alias *Queen's town*; 9 *Wicklów*, on the S. of *Dublin*, and S. E. of *Kildare*, div. into 6 Baronies, ch. T.

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T. *Wicklow* and *Arcklow*; 10. *Wexford*, on the S: of *Wicklow*, div: into 8 Baronies, ch: T: *Wexford* and *Ross*; 11. *Catherlough* or *Carlough*, on the S: W: of *Wicklow* and S: of *Kildare*, ch: T: *Carlough*; 12 *Kilkenny*, on the S: of *Queen's County*, and W. of *Catherlough*, and *Wexford*, div: into 11 Baronies, ch: T: *Kilkenny*, *Thomastown* and *Caryck*.

3. *Connaught*, called in *Laine*, *Connacia*; and by the *Irish*, *Connaughtie*: lyes on the S. W. of *Ulster*, and on the W. of *Leinster*, from which it is separated by the River *Shannon*: about 120 m. l. and 84 br. It has a very productive Soil, but is not so well Cultivated as the rest of the Kingdom; for there is but a few of the Woods cut down, and not many of the Bogs drain'd. It contains 6 Counties, viz. 1. *Letrim* on the W. of *Cavan*, and N. W. of *Longford*, div: into 5 Baronies, ch: T. *Letrim* and *James town*; 2. *Slego* on the W. of *Letrim*, bounded on the N. by the Sea, and part of *Fermanagh*, div: into 6 Baronies, ch: T. *Slego* and *Balisandri*; 3. *Roscomon*, bounded on the N. by *Slego*, and on the E. by *Letrim*, *Longford* and *West-Meath*, div: into 6 Baronies, ch: T. *Roscomon*, *Boyl*, and *Athlone*, built half in this County and half in *West-Meath*. 4. *Mayo*, a very large County, bound-

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ed in part, on the E. by *Slego* and *Roscomon*; and on the N. and W. by the Sea, div. into 9 Baronies, ch. T. *Mayo*, *Killala*, and *Burishoolly*; 5. *Gallway*, on the S. of *Mayo*, and W. of *Roscomon*, div. into 17 Baronies, ch. T. *Gallway*, a fortify'd City, Metropolis of the whole Province, *Tuam* an Ar-Bp's Seat, *Clonesfort* and *Athnery*; 6. *Thomond* or *Clare*, (sometimes called a part of *Mounster*) on the S. of *Gallway*, ch. T. *Clare*, *Killalaw* and *Cinderlaugh*.

4. *Mounster*, called in Latin *Momonia*, and in Irish *Moun*, and *Woun*: it is reckon'd the best of all the four Provinces, whither in respect of salubrity of the Air, Fertility of the Soil, or Commodiousness of Havens for Trade, only in number of Inhabitants, it is inferior to *Lienster*. It is about 135 m. l. and 120 br. bounded on the N. E. with *Leinster*, separated on the N. W. from *Connaught*, by the River *Shanon*, and wash'd on all other sides with the Sea. It contains 5 Counties, viz. 1. *Tipperary*, the most Northern in all the Province, on the W. of *Kilkenny*, S. W. of *Queen's-County*, S. of *King's-County*, S. E. of *Gallway*, and E. of *Clare*, div. into 14 Baronies, ch. T. *Cashel*, an Ar-Bp's Seat, *Clonmel*, *Holy-Cross*, and *Tipperary*; 2. *Waterford* on the

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Irish land,
the W. of *Wexford* and S. of *Kilkenny*,
and *Tipperary*, div. into 6 Baronies,
ch. T. *Waterford*, *Dungarvan* and *Lis-*
more; 3. *Cork*, the most Southern Coun-
ty in all the Kdm. div. into 15 Baronies,
ch. T. *Cork*, a Bp's Seat, *Kingale*, a noted
Sea port, *Toughil*, *Rosse*, and *Kilkeran*; The
County of *Desmond* is commonly reckned
a part of this County, tho' really it has di-
stinct Judicatures, and is divided into 2 Ba-
ronies ch. T. *Bantry*; 4. *Limrick*, on the
S. of *Clare*, W. of *Tipperary*, and N. of
Cork, div. into 9 Baronies, ch. T. *Limrick*,
(memorable for its Siege in 1690.) *Loughil*,
and *Athdara*; 9. *Kerry*, on the W. of
Limrick and *Cork*, div. into 8 Baronies,
ch. T. *Ardara*, *Dingle*, and *Aglish*. The
Metropolis of this Province is *Limrick*, tho'
really *Cork* be much larger, and better In-
habited.

As for the *Irish* Isles, they're both
few and inconsiderable: The chief among
them are, 1. *Rathlin*, on the Northern Coast
of *Antrim*; 2. *Tory* on the N. Coast of
Dunagal; 3. *Achil*, and 4. *Clara*, on the
Western Coast of *Mayo*; 5. The Isles of
Aron, three in number, viz. *Killeny*, *Kil-*
tronan and *Shere*, on the S. of *Galway*, and
W. of *Clare*; 6. *Ferriton*, and 7. *Valentia*,
both

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both on the Western Coast of *Kerry*; 8. *Ireland-Eye*, and 9. *Lamby*, both near the Coast of *Dublin County*. Here are 4. Arch-Bishopricks, 19 Bpks. and 1 University.

On the Western Coast of *Ireland*, the In-
chanted Isle of *O Brasile* is said to lye; al-
ways surrounded with Clouds, Mists, and
Impetuous and Rageing Tides, that except
at some accidental occasions, 'tis neither vi-
sible nor accessible.

The next Isles of any note, in this Western
Ocean, are the *Azores*, called also the
Tercera's, from the cheif Isle amongst them,
and the *Flandrian* or *Fleemish* Islands, be-
cause 'tis reported that the *Flandrians* first
discover'd them. They are oftentimes reck'ned
amongst the *African Islands*: but because of
their Northerly Situation, I've placed them
amongst the Isles that belong to *Europe*.
They lye under the 40th Degr. of Latitude,
and are about 250 Leagues westward from
Portugal. The Air is not very pleasant
to Strangers, but abundantly wholesome to
the Natives; and tho' the ground be some-
thing Mountanous and Craggy, yet thro'
the great labour and pains of the Husband-
men, the Soil is made pretty productive.
Their chief Commodities are, Wine, Flesh,

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Islands.

Fruits, some Corn, Oad, Singing Birds, &c. They are thought to have been first Inhabited by a Colony from *Flanders*, for so the Language and Customs of the People would seem to declare; but they are now under the K. of *Portugal*. There are many Geographers who begin the first Meridian from these Isles, because there the Needle points directly North; yet they don't agree in which of them it should be fixt. They are 9 in number viz. 1. *Corvo*, ch. T. *Corvo*; 2. *Flores*, ch. T. *Santa Cruz*; 3. *Fayal*, ch. T. *Dorta*; 4. *Pico*, ch. T. *St. Sebastians*; 5. *St. Georges*, ch. T. *St. Georges*; 6. *Gratiosa*, ch. T. *La Pladia*; 7. *Tercera*, ch. T. *Angra*, the Metropolis of all the Islands, the Seat of an Ar-Bp. and the Governour; 8. *St. Mary's*, ch. T. *St. Mary's*; 9. *St. Michael*, the best of all the Isles, ch. T. *Michael*, and *Puento-del-Gado*.

Having survey'd these that are remotest, we come now to take a view of those that lye nearer the Coast of the Continent; We begin therefore with the Isles which lye on the Western Coast of *France*; and first, with such as lye in the *British Channel*, which are chiefly four, viz. 1. *Ferisy*, ch. T. *Hilary*; 2. *Guernsey*, ch. T. *Cornet-castle*; 3. *Alderney*, ch. T. *Alderney*; and 4. *Sark*: They are

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are all of a very fertile Soil, and wholsom Air, situated at a small distance from the Coast of *Normandy*; and are the only remaining part of the Dukedom of *Normandy*, which continue in the possession of the Kings of *England*. The Language they speak is the ancient *Norman*, mix'd with the *French* and *English*. As for their Civil Jurisdiction, they are reck'ned a part of *Hampshire*, tho' they have Governours and Bailiffs of their own: and as for their Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, they were formerly a part of the Bishoprick of *Constance*, but now of *Winchester*; yet in *Guernsey*, they retain a little of the *Geneva* Discipline.

Over against the Westmost point of *Bretagne*, lyes a small Isle called *Ushent*, and on the South of *Bretagne* and W. of *Poitou* and *Xaintoigne*, lye the following Isles; viz. *Belle-Isle*, *l'Isle de dieu*, *Marmoisles*, *Isle de Rhee*, which was famous in the year 1628. ch. T. *St. Martines*; and *Oleron*, ch. T. *Oleron*.

There is no other Isle, of any note, all along the rest of the western Coast of *France*, *Spain*, or *Portugal*, till we come to the mouth of the *Mediterranean* Sea, called the Streights of *Gibraltar*, where we meet with a small, yet very famous one, called *Cadiz*, or

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Cales,

Cales, on the Western Coast of *Andalusia*; It was reckned by the Antients as the furthest Western Isle in the World: about 18 miles long, and where broadest, about 12. but in some places not above 4. It is only an Island at High Tide, for on the East it is join'd to the main Land by a Bridge, called *Puente de Suaco*, 700 Paces long: towards the middle it is somewhat Mountainous, but plain all along the Shore; The Air is very Hot; and the Soil so incredibly fat, that the Cattle would burst if they were suffer'd to feed any long time, and not bled once a Month. The chief Town has the name of the Island, and is built at the west end thereof; it is very large, rich, and well Inhabited; and is accounted one of the most considerable & strongest Cities in all *Spain*. Here is the famous Bay, called the Bay of *Cadiz*, where a great part of the *Spanish* Fleet ordinarily lyes at Anchor; and whither the Ships and Galleons usually arrive with the Gold and Silver which the *Spaniards* get from the *Indies*. The Earl of *Essex* and Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, sent by Queen *Elizabeth*, conquer'd the Island, Sack'd the Town, and burn'd the *Spanish* Indian Fleet which lay there, in 1596. and carry'd away more Plate, Martial furniture, and other Booty, than could

could be supply'd in many years thereafter.

The Islands next to be describ'd are those lying within the *Mediterranean* Sea: The first we meet with are, the *Isles de St. Palo*, over against *Origvella*, in *Valentia*, they are 4 in number, but are both small and inconsiderable. North-Eastward from them, and Eastward from the City of *Valentia*, lye the Islands of the Kingdom of *Majorca*; It consisted of *Rousillon* and *Montpelier*, (which were long since dismembred from it) and the Islands which we are now to describe. They have a good enough Soil, and a very temperat Air, for the Cool Breezes from the Sea mightily alay the Heat. The most Southern of them is called *Frumentera*, from the plenty of Corn it affords: about 60 miles distant from the Continent; and is but very small, being no more than 60 miles in Circumference. The next Isle was called formerly *Ebusa*; but now, *Ivica*: it is more than 120 miles in Circuit, and is about 40 miles distant from the Continent; The ch. Commod. of this Isle are, Corn, Fruits, Salt, and Conies. The ch. T. bears the name of the Island. North-Eastward from *Ivica* lyes *Majorca*, called now *Mallorca*, near 100 m. l. and 80 br. It is Montanous and barren towards the Coast

Coast; but more plain & fertile in the Inland places. It produces Corn, Oyl, Fruit and Conies in great abundance: it had formerly several fine Cites, whereof none remain now, save one, viz. *Palma*, whose name is changed into *Majorca*. It has a tolerable Trade, being a Sea Town; and it is also the Seat of the Governour, Bishop, and University. North-Eastward from *Majorca*, lyes *Minorca*; about 60 m. l. and 150 in Circuit. It is of a more fertile Soil than any of the other, and had many Towns of good note; but now they're almost all ruinous, except *Citadella* and *Minorca*. The first two of these Isles were antiently called *Pityusa*; and the other two were called *Baleares*.

These Islands have had many Masters; for they were first planted by the *Phœnicians*; and won from them by the *Carthaginians*, who kept them till the end of the second *Punick War*, when they were Conquered by the *Romans*, and added to *Spain*. They were first erected into a Kdm. by the *Moors*, from whom they were taken by *Raymond Earl of Barcelone*, with the assistance of the *Genouese*, about the year 1102. but he did not long enjoy them; for the *Genouese* redelivered them to the *Moors*, who kept possession till 1228. when *James K.*
of

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Islands.

of *Aragon*, descended from *Raymond*, wrested them out of their hands, and gave them with the Title of *King*, to his second Son, who submitted this new Kdm. to the Vassalage of the Crown of *Aragon*. But this did not long satisfy these mightier Kings, who had always an Eye upon this new Kingdom; for *Peter* the IV. K. of *Aragon*, killed *James* IV. K. of *Majorca* in Battle, in the year 1348. and annex'd these Islands to his own Crown.

Next to these are the Islands on the S.E. of *Languedoc*, and S. of *Provence*, viz. *Porquerolles*, *Portecras*, *Titan*, *Bregancon*, *St. Marguerite*, *St. Honorot*, *Camargue*, and *l'Isles d'Hieres* or *d'Or*; none of which is either large or considerable.

Southwards from *Genoa*, and Westwards from *Rome*, lyes the Island of *Corse* or *Corfica*, called antiently *Tercepne*, *Syrne*, or *Serasne*; it is about 120 m. l. and 55 br. Its Air is very unhealthful to strangers, and even sometimes not very agreeable to its very Natives, which is the reason that it is but thinly Inhabited: The Soil is not very Fertile, nevertheless in some parts it has abundance of Wheat, Wine, Oyl and Fruits. It was antiently Inhabited by a Tribe of the *Tuscans*; who were Conquer-

European [312] *Islands.*
quered by the *Carthaginians*, from whom
it was won by the *Romans*, *Anno Urb.*
Cond. 495. In the declining of the Empire,
it chang'd many Masters; and was not free
from Civil Broils, till the Eighth Century,
when the *Saracens* surpriz'd it, but the Na-
tives becoming Unanimous, soon drove them
out. Then it was Invaded both by the *Ge-
noueses* and *Pisans*, who for a long time
fought valiantly together who should have
it, but they of *Pisa* were worsted, and forc'd
to yield to them of *Genoua*, who were more
powerful: since which time, it has been
subjected to the state of *Genoua*, who holds
it in fee of the Pope, and sends a Governour
there, every two years. It is divided into
4 parts, viz. 1. *Banda-di-Fuora*, ch. T. *A-
dizza*, and *Calvi*; 2. *Banda-di-qua-monti*,
the most Northern, ch. T. *Bastia* the Me-
trop. and *St. Florence*; 3. *Banda-di-d'En-
tro*, the most Eastern, ch. T. *Ampugnano*,
and *Corte*; 4. *Banda di la-monti*, the most
Southern, ch. T. *St. Boniface*, and *Porto-
Vecchio*.

About 3 Leagues Southward from *Corfi-
ca*, lyes *Sardinia*, or *la Sardegna*; called
formerly *Ichnusa*, and *Sandaliotis*; from
its shape, which represents the Sole of a
Foot: about 160 m. l. and 90 br. It
has

European [313] Islands.
 has an abundantly fertile Soyl, but a very
 bad Air; So that any person the Roman Em-
 perors had a mind to be rid of, were sent
 thither, that they might soon be dispatch-
 ed by the Air, which was almost Pestilen-
 tial to Strangers. The Carthaginians first
 conquered it from its Ancient Inhabitants,
 whose Ancestors are said to have been
 planted there by *Sardus* the Son of *Hercules*.
 Upon the falling of their State, it came
 under the Romans; and a long time there-
 after it was o'rrun by the *Saracens*, whom
 the *Genoueses* and *Pisans* dispossessed; But
 the Debate arising, which of them should
 have it, the King of *Aragon*, (by leave of
 Pope *Boniface VIII.*) took it from them
 both; And the King of *Spain*, as his Suc-
 cessor, enjoys it to this day. It is divided
 into 2 Provinces, viz. 1. *Capo-di-Lugodori*;
 the most Northern, ch. *T. Algber*, *Fussari*
 and *Bosa*; 2. *Capo-di-Cagliari*, ch. *T. Ca-*
gliari or *Caliari* the Metropolis, *Oristagni*,
Villa-d'Eglefia, and *Gospini*.

There are two or three little neighbour-
 ing Isles which belong to *Sardinia*, viz. *de*
Tavalato, *St. Antonio*, and *Sr. Pedro*.

On the Coast of *Tuscany*, and N.E. from
Corfica, there are severall small Islands,
 scarce of any Note: as, *Gorgona*; *Capraia*;

R. r *Troiali*

European [314] Islands.
Troia; *Elba*, ch. T. *Cosmopoli*; *Pianosa*;
Giglio; *Gianut*, &c.

On the Coast of *Terra di Lavoro*, lye
several small, and not very considerable
Islands: as, *di Bonza*; *St. Maria*; *le Botte*;
Ventotienne; *Ischia* &c.

Near *Cape di Minerva*, in *Principato
Citra*, lyes *Capri* or *Caprea*, about 12 miles
in compass; the retiring place of *Tiberius
Caesar*, towards the latter end of his Reign:
The chief place bears the name of the Isle;
it is a small Fisher-town, yet the seat of a
Bishop.

Westward from *Calabria Ultra*, lye the
Æolian or *Vulcanian* Islands; They're but
small, and not very considerable either.
They are eleven in number, and have often
chang'd their names, but are best known
under the names of, *Stromboli*, *Basiluzzo*,
Lisca-Bianca, *Didima*, *Vulcania*, *Vulcanella*,
Lipara, *Thermisia*, *Trongise*, *Fenicusa*,
and *Ericusa*; *Lipara*, which is the chief
of them, gives Title to a Bishop, and
sometimes its name to the rest of these Islands.
Stromboli (as some say) always Burneth,
and *Vulcania* sendeth furth a constant Smoak,
Tho' they belong to *Sicily*, yet *Emp. Char.
V.* for his Conveniency attributed them to
Naples; but, *Anno*, 1609, they were re-
stor'd to *Sicily*, and so continue to this day.

On the S. W. of *Calabria ultra*, and S. of the *Æolian* Islands, lyes the famous Isle of *Sicily*, thought to have been formerly a part of *Italy*, from which it should have been separated by an Earthquake, or worn off by the violence of the Sea. It was antiently called *Triancria*, from its *Triangular* figure: for it has three great Capes, viz. *Lilybeum*, called now Cape *Goco*, to the West; *Pelorum*, now *Euro*, to the N. E. and *Pachynum*, now *Pessaro*, towards the S. E. It is deservedly called *Queen of the Mediterranean Isles*, not only for its largeness, (being 200 m. l. and 150. br.) but also for its admirable fertility, and other excellencies. It affordeth all that's necessary for the use of man; Burchiefly, Wines, Oyles, Sugar, Honey, Wax, Saffron, Salt, Minerals, Allom, Aggars, Coral, Silk, Cattle, Corn, &c. It was Peopled very soon after the Flood; but has had since many kinds of Inhabitants, of different Nations: It was never wholly under one master, till the *Romans*, having beat the *Carthaginians*, remain'd the sole Possessors: In the Wane of the Empire, it was or'un by *Genseric* K. of the *Vandals*; but *Belisarius* drove them out, in the year 535. The next Conquerours hereof were the *Saraceus*, who

kept it from the year 830, to 1070. when they were Vanquished by the Normans, under the Command of Roger (Brother of Guiscard Duke of Calabria,) who made himself K. of the whole Isle. His Grand-Daughter *Constantia* Succeeded to the Kdm. of Naples (*vid. R. 88.*) and was Marry'd to Emperor *Henry VI.* Their Grandson *Conrad* dying, left his base Brother *Manfred* Regent during the Minority of his Son *Conradin*, who usurp'd the Crown; but *Charles d'Anjou*, K. of France, Conquer'd *Manfred*, and got himself declar'd King, about the year 1260. Yet neither he nor his Successors got peaceable Possession, for *Peter III.* of Aragon, (who claim'd the Crown by vertue of *Conradin's* Gift, as well as by his Marriage with *Manfred's* Daughter,) kept him continually at War; and prevail'd so upon the affections of the People, that on *Easter-Eve* 1282, they Massacred all the Frenchmen they found in the Isle: since which time, *Sicily* has belong'd to the K. of Spain, who holds it of the Pope. It is divided into 3 Provinces, viz. 1. *Val-di-Mazara*, the most W. ch. *Palermo*, the Matropolis, *Trapino*, *Mont-reat*, and *Mazara*; 2. *Val-di-Demona*, the most E. ch. *Messina*, *Patti*, *Catania*, and *Enna*: Not far from *Catania*,

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is the famous Mount *Ætna* or *Gibello*, which oftentimes belches out Flams of Fire. 3. *Val-di-Noto*, the most Southern, ch. *T. Syracuse*, *Noto*, and *Terra Novo*.

In the *Adriatick* Sea, or Gulf of *Venice*, there are several Isles, but of very litle note; most of them lye upon the Coast of *Crontia* and *Dalmatia*, viz. *Osera*, *Sansego*, *Grandi*, *Patina*, *Incoronata*, *St. Archangelo*, *la Brassa*, *Lesina*, *Cazelo*, *Caza*, and *Agusta*, with some others belonging to *Ragusa*.

About the very middle of the Gulf, lye *St. Andrea*, *Milifello* and *Lissa*.

On the Coast of *Capitanata*, lye the Isles *de Tremiti*, viz. *St. Domingo*, *la Caprara*, and *St. Nicola*.

The next Isles of any Note lye upon the Western Coast of *Greece*, and belong to the *Venetians*; viz.

Corfu, called anciently *Phaacia*, and *Corcyra*; It lyes on the Coast of *Epirus*, about 54 m. l. and 24 br. It has abundance of Honey, Wax, Wine, Oyl, &c. The chief City bears the name of the Island; so strongly Fortify'd, that it is reckned one of the Bulworks of of Christendome, and the Key of the *Venetian* State Near to *Corfu*, there are several lesser Isles, as *Scopuli*, *Ericusa*, *Paxe*, &c.

Santa

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Santa Maura, called antiently *Leucadia*, on the Coast of *Achaia*, is about 30 m. l. and 14 br. ch. T. *St. Maura*.

On the S. E. of *S. Maura*, there are two or three little Islands, called formerly *Echinades*.

Southward from *St. Maura*, and Westward from the Bay of *Corinth*, or Gulf of *Lepanto*, (which separat *Morea* from *Achaia*) lyes the Isle of *Ithaca*, called now *Val-de-Compare*, about 50 miles in compass; it aboundeth in Currans; and is famous for belonging to *Ulysses*.

South-Westward from *Ithaca*, lyes *Zephalonia*, called antiently *Samos*; It is about 44 m. l. and 20 br. it is a very pleasant Isle, affording Honey, Wax, Wine, Oyl, and Wool, &c. ch. T. *Augustali*.

Southwards from *Zephalonia*, lyes *Zant*, antiently *Zacynthus*, about 18 m. l. and 16 br. it is wonderfully fertile in Wines and Oyles; the ch. T. is called *Zant*, a strong tho' small City, advantaged with an Harbour, and Fortify'd with an Castle: but because the Isle is often troubled with Earthquakes, the houses are built very low.

On the S. E. point of *Morea*, lyes *Cerigo*; called antiently *Cythera*: It was very famous, as being dedicated to *Venus*.

Fur-

Further S. E. from *Morea*, lyes *Creet* or *Candy*, about 250 m: l: and 60 br. It is very plain and fruitfull towards the Coast, but Mounntainous and somewhat Barren in the Inland places; Yet it produces great plenty of Wine, Oyl, and several sorts of Fruits. It is one of the most famous places in the World mentioned by Antient Writers: For its Inhabitants are said to have been the first who made themselves powerful at Sea, by Navigation; And at Land, by Regularly forming of Troops, and making use of Arrows and other Arms. They are also said to have been the first who recorded Laws, and invented Musick; Yet have been always reckoned very Vicious: But above all, this Isle is Famous among *Mythologists*, for the Birth of *Jupiter*, the Labyrinth of *Minos*, and Amours of *Pasiphae*. It was first governed by Kings, but afterwards it became a Republick. It was conquered by the *Lacedemonians*: and then by the *Romans*; from whom it came under the Emperours of the East: about the year 823 it was taken by the *Saracens*; from whom *Nicephorus Phocas* retook it, in 963. During the Troubles of the Eastern Empire, *Boniface* Marquess of *Montferrat* became Master of it, who sold it to the *Venetians*, anno 1204. who kept it till the year 1645. when the *Turks* invaded it, and continued the War, till 1669. When the whole Isle was surrendered to them, which they possess to this day. It antiently got the Epithet of *εκασημπολις*, as having a Hundred Cities; in every one whereof, *St. Paul* left *Titus* to Ordain Presbyters. When the *Turks* invaded it, the People generally spoke Greek, and were of the Communion of the Greek Church; but all the *Venetians*, and their dependents spoke Italian, and were Papists. It is divided into 4 Provinces, called from their chief Towns, viz. 1. *Canea*, the most Western; 2. *Rhetimo*; 3. *Candia*; and 4. *Settia*, the most Eastern. The Metropolis is *Candia*, a strongly fortified City, which gives its name to the whole Island. On

On the North of Crete or Candia, is the Archipelago, called anciently the *Ægean Sea*; it separates Greece from Asia minor, and is full of a great number of small Isles, which are of little Note, and but thinly Inhabited; being exposed to Piracies, and often laid desolate by the *Turks* or *Venetians*, who are almost ever at War together. They are chiefly divided into Classes, viz.

1 The *Sporades*, so called because they are scattered, and lye dispersed; They are 11 in Number, viz. *Anaphe*, *Astyapalea*, *Helene*, *Los*, *Lagusa*, *Phocusa*, *Phœcasia*, *Philocandros*, *Schinusa*, *Strybia*, *Thera*, &c.

2 The *Cyclades*, so called because they lye in a Circle round about *Delos*. They are 53 in Number, viz. *Delos*, *Andros*, *Sciro*, *Gyarus*, *Suda*, *Cythus*, *Seriphus*, *Melos*, *Parus*, & *Naxus*; These are the chief ones: The most remarkable among the rest are, *Therasia*, *Sicino*, *Amurgos*, *Sybnus*, &c.

The other Isles, of any Note, in the Archipelago, belonging to Europe, are, *Negropont*, call'd anciently *Eubœa*, 140 m. l. and 30 b. It lyes on the N. E. coast of *Achaia*, to which it is joyned by a Bridg: It is very Fruitfull, tho' but thinly inhabited; The chief Town was called *Chalcu*, but now *Negropont*, on the South side of the Isle; It is a fine, and large City, more then two miles round; none but *Turks* and *Jews* are suffered to reside in it, so that all the *Christians* must dwell in the Suburbs.

Lemnos, called anciently *Stralanine*, which lyes Southwards from *Thrace*, and Westwards from *Macedon*; It was formerly very Famous, and much frequented; But is now poor and desolate, Inhabited only by a few Religious *Greeks*.

Thus I've given a Description of Europe and its Islands, in all the most material things that belong thereunto, Referring whatever else may be said, (according to *Monfr. le Clerk's* advice) *Diligentia lectoris qui rem penitus cognoscere auebit.*

